BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1842. No. 8639

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. TULLOH and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.
PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.
Courier Office, 7th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 7th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.--The A. I. Barque *Mary*, 324 Tons Register, H. TREHERNE, H. C. S. Commander, will sail on the 12th instant, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Row, 7th June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Row, 7th June 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship ROBERT BENN, A. RITCHIE, Commander, will have quick despatch—carries an experieced Surgeon. Apply to
EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.
Bombay, 7th June 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship UNIVERSE, of 719 tons, J. RITCHIE, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. & ALEX. GRAHAM AND CO.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Fine first class Teak built Ship *Barossa*, 729 Tons register (O. M.), Captain AUSTEN will sail immediately, having all her Cargo engaged. For Passage, having spacious accommodations, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Row, 7th June 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—To be despatched on the 10th Instant, the fast sailing Barque *Maria*, for Freight of Opium only or Passage, having good accommodation. Apply to Captain S. or Messrs. DIROM CARTER & Co.
Rampart Row, June 7th 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Estate and Effects of *William Parsons Esquire*, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Medical Service deceased, may be granted to *Elizabeth Parsons*, the widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of May 1842.
PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

A COMMITTEE has been formed to collect funds and apportion relief suited to the cases of the sufferers on the occasion of the destruction by fire of the Ship *Vansittart* on the night of the 2d and early in the morning of the 3d of June in Bombay Harbour. The surplus if any to be held at the disposal of the Seamen's Friend Society. All on board have lost every thing they possessed, and by this calamity have been reduced to the deepest distress and indeed are dependent on the kindness of others for the shelter of a temporary home. There were about 180 souls altogether in the Ship, some (but how many is not yet known) have perished.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

R. W. Crawford Esq.	H. Atkinson, Esq.
J. Malcolmson, Esq.	Captain Burn.
Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Esq.	Bomanjee Hoormusjee, Esq.
Mr. Leggett.	Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Captain Tonks.	

The Bank of Bombay will receive contributions towards this object.
W. K. FLETCHER,
Officiating Secretary.
Bombay, 6th June 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. Apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co.'s Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.
Nesbit Row, 7th June 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines, just imported per "*Josephine*," from Bourdeaux, which are confidently recommended, viz:

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality	Rs. 45	₩ doz
Claret "Latour" from Dunkin	,, 20	,,
Do. "St. Estephe" ditto	,, 18	,,
Do. "Medoc" ditto	,, 15	,,
Brandy, pale straw colour, ditto	,, 16	,,

Nesbit Row, 7th June 1842. FRITH AND Co.

ALSO at the Godowns of the undersigned;

Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied wine	@ 20 @ per doz.
Old Port wine from "Day" and other houses	@ 18 @ 24 ,,
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from	@ 18 @ 26 ,,
Brown Stout, ex "Bombay"	@ Rs. 7 ₩ doz.
Guiness' Stout just arrived	@ ,, 8 ,,
Graham's Geneva	@ ,, 15 ,,
Hock and Moselle of choice quality	@ 37 ,,

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to, as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior.
FRITH AND Co.
Nesbit Row, 7th June 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts	Rs 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. per doz.	
Fine old Mellow Port	24 ,, ,,
2d Growth Claret	26 ,, ,,

Bombay, 7th June 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry	at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine	22 ,, ,,

FRITH AND Co.
Bombay, 7th June 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs 650
Hhds	,, 350
Quarter Casks	,, 170
Quart Bottles	,, 18 to 24 ₩ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs 620
Hhds	,, 320
Quarter Cask	,, 160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at	Rs. 24 per Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart	,, 20 per do.
Sparkling Champagne	,, 45 per do.
Brandy in Quart	,, 12 per do.

MADEIRA WINE.

Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, received ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, at Rupees 300 and 150.
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Ramport Row, 7th June 1842.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

THE whole of the Shares in the above intended for distribution having been disposed of on the 28th instant. All applications made subsequent to filling up the list have been necessarily rejected and no further applications can now be received. Notice is also hereby given to all parties concerned that the required deposit should be forthwith paid to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. *Gisborne Menzies & Co.* and that any default in payment at the appointed time will incur a forfeiture of Shares.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 8th June 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will submit to public sale at their rooms the following assortment of Goods. viz. Pieces of Grey long cloths, Madapoilams and Jacconets, Jamdanies, Silk velvet of various Colors, Cotton Socks, an Invoice of Glass ware comprising rich cut quart and pint Decanters, Liquor bottles, Water Carafts, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Salt Cellars, Tumblers and Ale Glasses &c.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Musical Instruments, consisting, of Brass Cornopeons, small Trumpets and a quantity of Violins.

At one P. M. any Horses or Carriages offering. After which few Hhds. of Bass's and Allsopp's beer, York Hams and rolled Bacon in spice.

FOR Sale on Commission—. A beautiful Gold Watch dial and second hand by Marshall of Edinburgh, has the Duplex movements, Compensation balance for Tropical Climates, Jewelled in six holes, also an elegant gold Guard Chain with small do. and Brequet Key—the whole for Rs. 450.

BY ORDER OF THE AGENTS OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at an early date the Hull of the VANSITTART, COPPER FASTENED THROUGHOUT as it lies near Butcher's Island, including her Copper 4 Chain Cables upwards of 300 Tons Kentledge and all other appurtenances, whatever may remain of the Cargo will be disposed of at the same time. Intended purchasers are requested to inspect the Hull before bidding as errors of description will not be allowed to invalidate the Sale.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that *Cowasjee Framjee* and *Bajanjee Nowrojee* Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late *Framjee Pestonjee Ghaudy*, deceased, have contracted to sell to *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* Knight, a dwelling house of two Apartments with its appurtenances, situated within the Town Walls of Bombay in Nalasett's Waddy in the neighbourhood of *Cursetjee Manocjee's* Ageary, Assessed No. 1, the property of the said late *Framjee Pestonjee Ghaudy*, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise on the same, he or they are requested to make known the same at the office of *Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons* and *Co.* within fourteen days hereof, after which their claims will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th June 1842.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઆથી•આપીએછજે

કાવશજી•ફરાંમજી•તથા•બેજંનજી•નવરોજ
જી•તે•મરનાર•ફરાંમજી•પેશતંનજી• ગાંધીનાં
છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીઅતનાંમાંનાં• વકીલો
એકોએ•શર•જંમશેદજી•જીજીભાઈ•નાઇટને
ઘેર•એક•ગાલા•બેનુ•જે•કાંઈ•તેનુ•કોએ•તે•
શાટે•વેચાનુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે—તે•કો
ટમો•નાલા•શેઠ•ની•વાડીમો•ખરશેદજી•માંણે
કજી•શરાફ•ની•અગીઆરી•ની•પડોશમોછે•તે
ઉપર•છાપાનો•આંક ૧ લોછે•તે • મીલકત•
આગાલા•એજ•ફરાંમજી•પેશતંનજી• ગાંધીની
છે•તે•ઉપર•કરએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•
ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશી•અથવા•બીજી•કાંઈ
રીતનો•દાવો•કોએતો•તેનાંઆને•જાંણ•કરચે
જે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશીઅ
રશ•જંમશેદજી•જીજીભાઈ•શનશ•તથા•કુમ
પનીની•આરીશમો•જાહેર•કરે—મુદતપછી•
કોઈનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશેનહી—તારીખ ૪
થી•જુન ૧૮૪૨ ❁

ALL PRIZES.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO'S Fourth Bombay Minor Lottery on (50) Fifty Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842, consisting of 250 chances, at Company's Rupees 25 per chance.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10 Tickets.	Co.'s Rs.	1100.
1 ditto of	5 ditto	,,	550.
1 ditto of	3 ditto	,,	330.
1 ditto of	2 ditto	,,	220.
2 ditto of 1 ticket each	2 ditto	,,	220.
12 ditto of ½ ditto ,,	6 ditto	,,	660.
24 ditto of ¼ ditto ,,	6 ditto	,,	660.
48 ditto of 1-8 do ,,	6 ditto	,,	660.
160 ditto of 1-16 do ,,	10 ditto	,,	1100.
250.	Tickets 50	C. Rs.	5,500.

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place at our office, positively on Monday the 13th June at 2 o'clock P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited. The result will be published in the Newspapers.

Prizes will be delivered immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

Tickets will be ready for sale on Monday, the 2nd inst., and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for. The sale of the Tickets will close an hour before that fixed for the drawing.

Applications for Tickets to be made at the office of the Projectors, opposite to the General Post Office.
WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO.
Projectors.
Bombay Minor Lottery Office, 2nd May, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 6th June 1842.

1. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

1st Grenadier Regt N. I.

Jemedar Bheemjee Naik to be native Adjutant, vice Essery Pursad, promoted.—Date of appointment, 1st January 1842.

11th Regt. N. I.

Jemedar Heerloll Woopadia to be native Adjutant, vice Matta Deen promoted.—Do. do.

12th Regt. N. I.

Jemedar Bhickajee Parrub to be native Adjutant, vice Ragojee Suckpall promoted.—Do. do.

2 The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered.

Assistant Apothecary K. Bedford, on being relieved from duty at Mahabuleshwur is placed at the disposal of the Supg. Surgeon N. D. A. for general duty at Poona.

2nd Hospital Assistant M. Pereira, lately transferred from the Naval Department is attached to the Convalescent Hospital at the Presidency, till further orders.

1st Grade Apprentice R. Murphy is transferred from the European General Hospital to the Hospital of the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

3. The undermentioned Officer have obtained leave of absence.

2d Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. W. Marriott from 30th May to June, to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

15th Regt. N. I.—Major J. Saunders from 1st to 30th June to remain in the Deccan on Medical Certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, June 4th 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Is again more firm and sales of Broach have been made at 103 and of Dholera at 95, we presume for the China market, as even at present low rates of freight this is a good deal above the selling price in England.

OPIUM—Continues firm and the best qualities of the drug cannot be got under 705 per chest. The Opium sale at Calcutta on the 23rd went very high.

The following is the state of the Drug as shown by the Custom House returns.

Balance of former year's Importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 31st May 1842.		14,274
		16,274
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 31st May 1842.		9,600
Remaining	Chests	6,674

EUROPE GOODS.

The season for the sale of Piece Goods is now over and there is little doing and that at very low prices

METALS.

ENGLISH IRON.—Continues to decline and promises to fall under the present price of 23 Rupees per candy. All other metals have also declined in consequence of the near approach of the monsoon.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON CALCUTTA.—Has improved.
,, ON ENGLAND.—Nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

TO ENGLAND.—Are very scarce at £ 1. 7. 6. per ton.
TO CHINA.—9 at 10 Rs. per candy to Macao would be accepted.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs. as.
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825 26 From No 1151 to No 3000	102	102-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	102	102-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10000	102	102-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200	102	102-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1829-30	102	102-8
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1832-33	88 8	89
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs	84	84-8
Five ₩ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	108	109
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1841-42	98-4	98-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	98-8	99
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	98	98-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	99	99-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto ₩ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1½	2-1¼
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2-1	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2-¾	2-
Price of Bullion and Sycee.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₩ 100	224	224-8
Ditto do. broken ₩ 100	221-8	222
German Crowns ₩ 100	214	215
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₩ £ Stg	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Bombay Bank Shares	126	127
Asia Bank Shares		3 at Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 0 a 3 0 0	₩ ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

June 2d. Ship Britons Queen, Alex. Smith, Master, from Liverpool, 4th February 1842
Passenger—Mrs Alex. Smith.
Do. do. Barque John Calvin J. Knox, Master, from London.
Passengers.—Mrs. Young, Qr. Mr. Young H. M 41st Rt. Mrs. Delaay, Mrs. Jordan, and 2 Children Steerage Passengers.
Do. 3d. Ship Philopontos, W. Ramsay, Master from Liverpool 30th January 1842
Do. do. Barque East London, D. Lewis, Master, from Aden, 14th May 1842.
Passengers.—The Reverend Joseph Caffarell, Madame St. Shiresa, Madame St Ambrase, Madame St. Paul Madame St. Joachim, Madame St Vincent D Paul, Madame St. Augustine.
Do do Ship Broxbornebury John Burnett, Master, from Cape and London, Portsmouth 4th February, and Cape 26th April 1842.
Passengers—Doctor and Mrs. Bowstead, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Doctor and Mrs Franklin, Miss Adams, Messrs. Ker, and Barnes, Cadets, one European, and two Native Servants
Do. do. Ship Marmion, William Jellard, Master, from Siam.
Passenger—Mrs Jellard.
Do 4th Ship Duke of Lancaster, C. E. McKenzie, Master, from London, 6th February 1842.
Passenger—Mr. C. O Evans.
Do do. Ship Oriental, William Wilson, Master, from New Zealand, and Singapoor, From New Zealand 22d Dec. 1841. and Singapoor 22d March 1842.
Passengers—W. C. Crawford, A. Clarke Kemball, Semibaldo De Mas.
Do do. Barque St Vincent, John Young, Master, from London, 1st January 1842.
Do. do. Barque Herculean, J. W. Grindale, Master, from Liverpool 6th February 1842.
Do. 5th French Ship Grand Daquesne, Colin D. Olivera, Master, from Bourbon, 3d May 1842.
Passengers.—Henry Neily, Edward LeGror.
Do. do. Ship Belvidere, Samuel Stephenson, Master, from Liverpool, left 7th Feby 1842.
June 5th Ship Bombay Castle, D. Baxter, Master from China, 29th March, Anger 30th April 1842. Communicated with H. M. Ships Thalia, North Star, Serpent, and Transport Thomas Coutts 29th Apr. off Anjer on way to China, all well
Passengers—Mrs Kempt, Mrs Lugrin, and Family, and Servants.
Do. 6th. Grab Ship Cadree, Coonjee, Naiquedah, from Aden, 15th May 1842
Passengers—40 Natives.

Departures.

June 4th, Barque Pandora, H. William Cothay, Master, to China.
Do. do. Barque Orator, John Ferry, Master to China.
Do. do. Portuguese Brig Marquis of Hastings, C. A. A de Silva, Master to China.
Do. do. Ship Edinburg, John Paterson, Master to China
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. De Souza, one Native and one Servant.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	19 June
Mary	Frith & co	London	12 June
Cove	Forbes & co	London	
Barbara	Grey & co	London	
Reliance	Foster & co	Liverpool	10 June despatch
Wardchipman	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Mary Campbell	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Universe	W. & A Graham & co	Liverpool	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	
Clydesdale	Higginson Cardwell	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co	China	
Maia	Dirom Carter & co	China	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	10 June
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co	China	
Prince of Wales	Motiram Myaram	China	
William Abrams	Thos Jefferies	China	
Syria	Remington & co	China	9 June
Hariett Scott	W Elsam & co	China	
Helena	Remington & co	China	
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	China	21 June
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	China	
Grecian	W & A. Graham & co	China	
Trinidad	Ritchie Stuart & co	China	
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	Nicol W & co	China	
Thetis	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Tartar	Remington & co	China	
William	Framjee Cowasjee	Singapore	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	immy.
M. of Hastings (Port.)	Sir R. de Faria	Macao	this day
Barrosa	Frith & co	Calcutta	10 June
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co	Calcutta	
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Calcutta	
Lord Goderich	B. & A. Hormusjee	Calcutta	
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	Calcutta	
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Madras	7 June
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co	Aden	4 June
Amable (French)	Thomas Jefferies	France	
Adele	Skinner & co	Mauritius	
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Voluna	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Eliza Goddard			
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co		
Magnificent	Foster & co		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co		
Albatross	B & A. Hormusjee		
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Lady	W. & T Edmond & co		
Monarch	W. Nicol & co		
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co		
William Hyde			
Sophia			
Anonyma	Remington & co		
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co		
Sealeby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
John Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Euxine	Grey & co		
Good Hope			
Lady East	Foster & co		
John Moore			
Abberton			
Futtay Moobarek			
William Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell		
Philopontus	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Marmion			
Oriental			
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
St. Vincent			
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Herculean	W. Nicol & co		
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Belvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co		
East London	Foster & Co		
Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		

H. M. S. Alligator.
H. C. Steamers... Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Semiramis, Indus
H. C. Brig Taptee
.. .. .. Tender Cardiva
.. .. .. Euphrates
.. .. Sloop Elphinstone
.. .. .. Coote
.. .. .. Schooner. Maldiva
.. .. Royal Tiger
.. .. Cutter Nerbuddah
.. .. Ship Hastings

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Jumna, for Liverpool—mrs. Low and mrs Barnes.
Per Diamond, for London—mr. and mrs Jennings, mrs. Mathews, mrs. Edwards, miss Postlewaite, captain Pott, B. A. lieut. Mortimer, 21st fusiliers.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 25, Barque Bengal Merchant, John Hemery, from London, Isle of Wight 6th February.
Passengers—messrs. Maxwell, Horrocks, Allen, Harper, Cunliffe, Brock, Atkinson, Hawkins, Anderson, Fooks, Fowle, Piele, Hinton, Otlay, Robson, Briggs, Swiney, Harkness, Macarthy, Stone, Sharpe, Kempland, Jones and Davidson.
Intelligence—Spoke the Scaleby Castle bound to Bombay on March 10th.
May 27, Barque Planet, W. M. Thompson, from the Mauritius 1st May.

DEPARTURES.

May 24, Barque Strathfieldsay, J. G. Warren, to Ennore and Calcutta.
Do. 25, Barque Thomas and Joseph Crisp, J. Lawrence, to Covelong.
Do. 25, Barque Apollon, ', Selec, to the Mauritius.
Passengers.—messrs. C. Blunt and E. Delbruck and major Welman.
Do. 25, H. C. Transport mahomed Shah, D. Ovesstone, to Vizagapatam.
Do. 25, French Corvette La Favorite, Capt. Thos. Page, to Pondicherry.
May 27, Barque Planet, W. M. Thompson, from the Mauritius 1st May.
May 26, Ship William Lockerby, W. Braithwaite, to Calcutta.
Do. 26, Barque Olive Branch, J. Thompson, to Ennore and Calcutta.

CEYLON.

ARRIVALS.

May 15th, Brig Fattal Rayman, Augusting, from Cochin 25th April, cargo sundries.
16th Brig Cauder Bux, Marshall, from Negapatam 13th April, cargo Rice.
16th, Ship Helen Stewart, capt. P. Brown, from Tutucoreen, 15th instant bound to China, Cargo Cotton.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

June 3d. Lieut. J. H. Glazbrook H M 4th Regt.
Do. do. Lieut. G. K. Bell, artillery, from England.
Do. do. Surgeon J. Bowstead, M. Service from Do.
Do. do. Ensign J. Mc B Barnes, 20th Regt. N. I. from Do.
Do. do. Ensign T. D Ker, 6th Regt. from Do.
Do. 6th. Ensign Douglas William, 18th M. N. I. from Ahmednuggur.

Departures.

June 1st. Capt. Jameson, 18th Regt N. I. to Poonah.
Do 2d. Assist. Surgeon A. Burn, to Broach.
Do. do. Bt Capt. O E. Mills, 19th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Do. 3d Capt. A. P. Hockin, N V Bat. to Dapoolie.
Do 5th. Ensign J. A. F. Nichol, 22d Rt. N. I. to Nassick.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

In Bombay, on Sabbath the 5th instant, mrs. O. G. Allen wife of the Revd. D. O. Allen, of the American Mission, aged 40 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Serampore, on the 22d May, Mary, the wife of mr. Charles Francis, of a son.
At Alipore, on the 20th May, the lady of G. Macferran, esq. of a daughter.
At Kidderpore on Monday the 22d May, the wife of lieutenant A. Q. Hopper, of the 24th regiment N. I. of a son.
At Calcutta, on the 21st May, mrs. William Jackson, of a son.
In Park Street, Chowringhee, on the 24th May, the lady of Henry Chapman, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 21st May, at the Catholic Cathedral, by the revd. dr Thos. Olliffe, vicar-general of Bengal, mr. Thomas Gregory, junior assistant, general department, to miss Cecilia Maria, eldest daughter of mr. George Rebello.
At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 21st May, at the Catholic Cathedral, by the revd. dr. Olliffe, mr. William Richard Robertson to miss. Eliza Jane Muck.
At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, on the 18th May, A. R. Young esq. c. s. to Jane Margaret, eldest daughter of the late L. Mackinlin, esq. of Letterfearn, Ross-shire, North Britain.
At St. James church, Delhi, on the 12th May, lieutenant B. M. Loveday, 15th regiment native infantry, son of lieutenant general Lambert Loveday to Alicia cassian, eldest daughter of major general Simpson.
At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 14th May, Anstruther Maclier, esq. 6th light cavalry, to Mary Emma, second daughter of the late major R. W. Smith, of the same regt.

DEATHS.

At Durham, on the 24th March, 1842, at the residence of his son-in law, John Ord, esq. captain William Oxborough, R. N. aged 75 years.
On the 22d May at messrs. Cockerell and co, mr. Wm. Mathew Martin, in the service of major general Showers.
At Ghazeepore, on the 18th May, Charles John, the infant son of A. C. Heyland, esq. C S.
At Dinapore, on the morning of the 17th May, Richard George, the infant son of captain R. Y. B. Bush, of the 65th regiment N. I. aged 4 months and 20 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Mercara, in Coorgh, on Sunday the 22d May, the lady of major E. Armstrong, 34th Light Infantry, of a daughter.
At Nellore, on the 22d May, Cecilia, the wife of Assistant Apothecary Charles Dashwood, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Kamptee, on the 12th May 1842, major general Robert Home, C. B. 12th Regt. N. I.
At Aurungabad, on the 14th May, Edward Freelove, Quarter master Serjeant 3d Regt. Nizam's Infantry, of the Spasmodic Cholera.

DELHI.

BIRTH.

At Loodianah, on the 20th instant, the Lady of Capt. Larkins, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Meerut, on the 11th inst. Mr. George West, H. M's. 16th Lancers, to Miss Eliza Fair.

CALENDAR,—JUNE 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water A. M.	High Water P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	7		9 30	9 53	
W.	8		10 19	10 41	
Th.	9		11 4	11 28	● 9 3 5 M.
F.	10		11 52	0 12	
S	11	St. Barnabas.	0 34	0 56	
Sun.	12	3d Sunday after Trinity.	1 19	1 43	
M.	13	[Surrender of the Peishwa, and fall of Malligaum, 1818.]	2 4	2 29	

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend "Senex" shall be answered in our next. We are making inquiries respecting the information he is desirous of obtaining.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1842.

We are in receipt of papers of the following dates:—Delhi to the 25th ultimo; Agra 26th; Calcutta 26th; and Madras 28th. There is nothing in their contents which appears to us particularly deserving of remark. We therefore refer our readers to the Extracts we have made from the papers themselves.

Although some heavy showers have fallen, there is no sensible diminution of the heat; on the contrary, between showers, the air is more oppressive than we

found it during the hottest portion of the month of May.

We have great delight in informing our readers, that Cholera is almost gone from the Presidency, after its sad ravages. The Parsee community were among the principal sufferers,—the Europeans comparatively escaped. Such few instances as occurred amongst the latter were for the most part easily got under.

The wreck of the *Vansittart* still continues burning, notwithstanding the cannonading she sustained from the 24 pounders of the Steamer.

We have been favored with the following letter from a Calcutta correspondent dated 23d May 1842.

We have now the pleasure to wait upon you with the result of the Government opium sale (the 4th of the season) which has just concluded. The quantity declared was Patna 1600 Chests and Benares 900 Chests, of which 45 of the former were reserved for the French Government.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Patna....Rupees.	860	825.....	.840 12 1
Benares.....,....	810	800.....	.802 2 2

The sale, as usual, commenced with the first division of Patna and the price given for the opening lot was 825, the second bid was run up to 850 at which rate it was knocked down to a European House who took at this figure no less than 250 Chests. This bid appeared to fix the currency of the sale, for the whole of the remaining portion of the 1st division was taken off at 845 with the exception of 9 lots which sold 5 rupees cheaper.

Excepting one lot, which brought 840, the whole of the second division sold at from 830 at 825 per chest.

The Benares opened at 810 whence the price declined to 800 between which rate and 805 the biddings were confined. Buyers especially the shipping portion of them, evinced a great desire to moderate prices, but though there was no apparent competition it was found impracticable to reduce the average below that above given.

The 5th and final sale of the season will take place on 27th Proximo, when the quantity to be brought forward will be 3014 Chests Patna and 1146 Chests Benares.

The vessels now loading for China are the "Water Witch" "John Brightman" "Clown" and "Victoria" all of which will, we expect, meet with immediate despatch.

QUETTA.—We have to express our obligation to our Correspondent for the following communication. We hope to hear from him again and frequently.

Quetta, May 15.

No accounts have yet reached this of General England's arrival at Candahar, the latest letter from that place dated the 7th instant, mentioned that he was within four marches and had met with no opposition. We are all quiet at Quetta, the force now consist of 5 battalions Companies of the 6th Regt. N. I 12th Regt. N. I. Seven Companies of the 20th N. I. Squadron of 3d Cavalry,—some Artillery and about seventy men of the 41st Foot. Mahomed Sanuk is still in the Pisheen Valley with the force with which he defeated General England at Hykulzie in March last. Lieutenant Hammersley the Political Agent at Quetta has been removed from his appointment by the Governor General in consequence of not having given General England intimation of the opposition he was likely to meet with in the Pisheen Valley. It is hoped that an enquiry will be instituted and the blame fixed on the proper head. A letter has been received from General England's Camp dated 8th May from Ley Hajeo—two marches from Candahar, which place they were to reach on the 10th, all well.

KNIGHTHOOD OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—The introduction into this country of the honor of Knighthood, heretofore so exclusively confined to the Christian Chivalry of Europe, forms a feature in the world's history which will be interesting in a variety of ways, to those of the present age, as well as to posterity. It proves indisputably that as knowledge advances, prejudice must give way, although sanctioned by the lapse of ages.—It is but natural, that the unenlightened and uneducated natives of Europe in the dark ages, should have offered every resistance, and opposed every obstacle to the communication of an honor to others, which they had been so long taught to consider as solely appropriate to themselves—*They* could see no merit beyond the pale of Christendom—all beyond was deemed to be irreclaimably barbarous, but unhappily, there are not wanting, even at the present day, many who calling themselves enlightened, do not hesitate to avow their conviction, that there is a moral unfitness in the Asiatic, disqualifying him from being in any respect ranked with the more civilized European.

A youthful and beloved British Queen was destined to scatter to the winds this odious monopoly of mind—this arrogant assumption of superiority. She has shown all Christendom her own, and the national opinion of the moral fitness of an Asiatic to be enrolled amongst the proud Chivalry of her native Land. She has been too well instructed not to know, that man's creation and redemption were effectuated in Asia—that the Disciples and Apostles of our Holy Religion were selected from amongst its inhabitants.

We may appear to some of our readers, to treat this subject too seriously, and to force upon their consideration, topics not necessarily connected with the bestowal of an honorary degree of dignity—but we look upon this as one of the most liberal and enlightened steps ever taken by the British Government with reference to its Eastern subjects. Nations like individuals, would rather make any pecuniary sacrifices, than forego the most trifling of their prejudices.

The *Times* of the 1st Instant addresses some admonitory remarks to the Parsee community, taking for its text the Knighthood of Sir Jamsetjee. Being lovers of *truth* ourselves, we cannot dissent from the propositions our cotemporary lays down *thereanent*. We do not think however that the observations ought, to be uncharitably narrowed to the limits of the Parsee community—many of his enlightened European readers might improve themselves by adopting the broad hints he throws out as to the value of veracity, even in a worldly point of view:—besides, by confining himself to the Parsees—it may be thought, either, that *they* stand more especially in need of a lecture upon veracity, which would be invidious, or that the other mendacious inhabitants of this country are incorrigible hopeless liars, upon whom all good advice would be thrown away.—We do not however affect to put any fixed interpretation upon our cotemporary's expressions, nor to interfere in any degree with the good effect likely to arise from the contemplation of his sentiments.—Our design is, merely to show that the honor conferred in the present instance for worth and probity, should not be lightly esteemed by the new knight or his friends—as unimportant or commonplace.

Of the four kinds of Knighthood enumerated by Selden, as existing in his time, he says that the Knight Bachelor is the most ancient—and he enumerates, amongst that class, several of our Saxon progenitors.—Kings themselves in our early History, did not consider the Royal Dignity, complete, without attaining the personal honor of the spurs of Knighthood.—We find many instances on record of English Kings receiving the honor of Knighthood. Amongst others, John Duke of Bedford conferred that dignity on King Henry the Sixth; and Edward Earl of Somerset, knighted King Edward the Sixth, as Selden says, they "took it for an accession of honor to them."

There is no doubt, but that in the olden time, knighthood was conferred as the reward of distinguished merit. Military merit, chiefly, but not solely, as we find many ecclesiastics received that honor.—In latter times, it is lamentably true, that knighthood has been too lavishly bestowed. We find in our days, that the occupancy of a particular office, is sufficient title to the golden spurs—and the Civic tradesman who, as Lord Mayor or Sheriff, in the morning kneels at the feet of Majesty to receive the knightly "accollade," returns to his Lady wife in the afternoon, with "all his blushing honors thick upon him,"—and perhaps in the little back parlor behind some dingy shop, discusses the gains on his grocery—or soft goods. This is no disgrace to knighthood, but to those who lightly confer it.

But how immeasurably is the knighthood which must necessarily be conferred upon the holder of an Office, below that which is spontaneously conferred by the Sovereign as a royal mark of merit—and again, how superior in estimation, is that Knighthood, which has been bestowed upon one as the first of a class, and of a nation—avowedly as a token of royal appreciation of the subject's charity and benevolence!! Truly, Sir Jamsetjee, you are a highly honored man—more honored, more deserving of honor than any of the herd of courtly sycophants, who fawn and flatter, and besiege the portals of Royalty, until they too often succeed in becoming nominally noble, by extracting from Ministerial fears the reluctant Peerage, the reward of Political delinquency the price of a party vilely sacrificed, or of a country basely betrayed.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, 6TH JUNE 1842

Shortly after the sitting of the Court, His Lordship Sir E. Perry, on finding that certain gentlemen who had preferred claims to be exempted from serving on Petty Juries, were present, addressed them as follows:

"Several applications have been made to me in Chambers to transfer the names of Petty Jurors to the Grand Jury List. The motives for these applications are very obvious; for 1st, the duties of Grand Jurors are much less onerous than those of the Petty Jury, and secondly, the being placed on the Grand Jury list is supposed (as is undoubtedly the case in England) to denote superior rank in society. The Court is very unwilling to listen to these applications, because in point of fact, the efficient body of the public by whom service is rendered in the administration of criminal justice, is the Petty and not the Grand Jury, and therefore I should be most reluctant to exercise any discretionary power by which the efficiency and respectability of the former should be diminished.

Another motive for the reluctance of the Court to interfere in these matters, is, that it induces a personal inquiry into the rank and station of each applicant, a very difficult and touchy subject to handle, especially in India. Still as the question arises periodically, and can only be satisfactorily set at rest by laying down some general principle on the subject, I have taken pains to look carefully through the books as to what constitutes a claim, a *legal claim*, to be placed on the Grand Jury, and having discussed the matter at length with the Chief Justice, I will state the conclusion at which we have arrived on the subject, and will then examine the different claims before me, to see whether they come within the general principle laid down.

Strictly speaking, by the Law of England, there is no legal qualification or privilege entitling any one, however high in rank, to be placed on the Grand Jury. By the 6 Geo. 4 C. 50 which consolidates the laws relative to Juries in England, the qualification to serve on Grand or Petty Juries is absolutely the same. And it was held in Sir Edward Baynton's case in Charles II time, that a knight and member of parliament was liable to serve on Petty Juries, although as parliament was then sitting, he was excused. So also, by the Jury act, applicable to this country, 7 Geo. IV C. XXXVII and the rules of this Court made in pursuance of it, the English Law is followed, and no distinction is made of the qualification required from Grand or Petty Jurors. It is true that an expression has crept into our rules referring to the "privilege if any, to sit on Grand Juries," but this is in some respects a faulty expression, for no such privilege exists in the English Law, although this Court has the power of defining by rule, the classes on whom this privilege shall be conferred, (as has been done at Calcutta) the Supreme Court of Bombay has omitted, and I think wisely, to do so. Thus adopting the English Law and practice.

I might therefore stop here, and with the feeling of the Court, which I have mentioned, as to the impolicy of encouraging these applications, decide that none of the claims before me present any title to be placed on the Grand Jury List, and that as a matter of discretion the Court decline to exercise it.

But, as this in some degree would rest the decision on mere arbitrary principles, which although in cases of this kind must occasionally be exercised by some one, and are by law vested in the Judges; and, as on looking through the Grand Jury List, it is impossible to help seeing, that the present applicants are just as much entitled to be placed upon it, as a very large proportion of those now returned as Grand Jurors; it is better to go a little deeper into the matter, and lay down some general rules, as well for the decision of the present cases, as for the future guidance of the Sheriff.

By the practice of England, which must be followed in this country, as far as circumstances permit, the Sheriff must return on the panel of Grand Jurors, "the principal Inhabitants of the Island." It is difficult to define exactly who are to be included in this description. Sir W. Blackstone (4 Com. 302) says they must be "gentlemen of the best figure in the county." In the old Saxon times in which the original of the institution is to be found, they were selected from the lower order of nobility—Seniores thani duodecim" Thanes being, as is well known, a title of dignity, sometimes equivalent, sometimes superior to that of Knight: and in English practice, the county Grand Jury is always composed of individuals equal from their territorial possessions and rank in society, to the lesser nobles of the old time. Now the Sheriff has undoubtedly a difficult task to make up a Grand Jury panel from individuals such as these in the Island of Bombay, because in so exclusively a mercantile community as exists here, when all are engaged in the same pursuits, and when from the levelling nature of commerce, every one who thrives in his particular calling, is disposed (and justly so) to rate himself on an equality with the first of his class, he hardly has any clue to guide him. Wealth alone is not sufficient, for it may be coupled with any thing but respectability, using respectability in the proper sense of the word, and not in that vulgar and immoral application of it, which tends to confound it with the possession of mere riches. Neither are intelligence, birth or the station of a gentleman *per se* claims to enrolment on the Grand Jury, for although they do, for the public service in England, entitle the possessor of them to be placed on the special Jury List where a higher order of intelligence is required from Jurors, here, as they have no occasion for such an institution and have every motive to increase the respectability and intelligence of the Petty Jury, it must be well understood, that the possession of the qualifications I mention, should not, *per se* be considered a valid claim to the Grand Jury List. The rule of the Supreme Court at Calcutta which, as I before mentioned has defined who are to be placed on Grand Juries, though not applicable here, may be usefully read by the Sheriff in the performance of the duty I am alluding to. That rule entitles, amongst Europeans; 1st. Civilians; 2nd. All persons entitled to the style of Esquire; "3d. All persons described in the Jury List as merchants or bankers"; amongst natives: 1st. Rajahs or persons of equivalent rank; 2d. Persons of such high caste as could not sit on common juries; 3d. All persons whose property amounts to 200,000 Rupees after paying their just debts, to be grand or special Jurors. If this rule were in force here, i question whether a Grand Jury could be obtained at all, for as to Europeans, I observe there are only seven civilians returned on the Jury list, as to Esquires, if a legal decision were called for on who are entitled to that style and addition, the List: would not probably furnish four names: and as to merchants and bankers in the sense of the words as used in the city of London, the English mercantile community will know better than me how rigid and narrow is the meaning the Great London merchants and bankers give, to these terms. Then as to the native gentry, a still smaller number would be obtained: of the 1st class Rajahs there are none of the 2nd class none and of the 3rd class, the possessors of 200,000 Rupees after payment of debts, others will know much better than I how many are to be found.

It thus appears that according to English Law and practice, there is no class of individuals in this Island of such easily defined and acknowledged rank, as to furnish a grand jury; for of civilians there are unfortunately, only seven, it also appears that there are probably not sufficient English merchants to furnish a whole panel, and of the high class of Natives, who are eligible in Calcutta, absolutely none, and perhaps a conclusion might be drawn that the institution of Grand Jury is wholly inapplicable to Bombay—a conclusion in which, considering the total inutility of such a body in India, I am quite disposed to concur. Still as a Grand Jury is required by the law as it stands, and some rule must be adopted for its selection, the only conclusion I can come to is, that the high sheriff having heard what the law and practice of England is, as well as that of Calcutta, must exercise his best discretion as to who are principal inhabitants observing the rules I have laid down, and with that discretion, I may add, that the Court will be very unwilling to interfere.

I may also observe that probably a good deal of difficulty would be avoided on this subject, if the Jury List were returned in the English form, as one list, and that no such separate list should be made out as now exists for Grand Jurors. To each name the proper addition, as far as the Sheriff can assertain, should be affixed as is pointed out in the schedule to the English Jury act. To an English merchant carrying on no retail business, the addition of merchant; to those entitled to that of esquire, that addition, and the like, they would then have to return prior to each session a panel of Grand Jurors which he would select according to the best of his ability and it should be well understood that though being placed on that panel may be looked upon as denoting those who from their rank or fortune are considered the principal inhabitants of the Island, the being summoned on a Petty Jury, by no means shows that the party is not fully entitled to the title, which, after all, is the one we are each most anxious to possess, I mean that of Gentleman.

The arrangement I thus allude to, would get rid of this invidious distinction; one which ought not to exist between a Grand and Petty Jury list.

I now proceed to consider the different applications before me."

We are obliged, with reluctance, to postpone, until our next issue, the decisions of the learned Judge upon the several applications made to him. They shall appear next Friday accompanied by some references and remarks.

We here content ourselves, for the present, with observing, that the ample consideration given to the claims by Sir Erskine Perry and the reasons assigned in each individual case gave general satisfaction.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

The *Times* in his last, from which we have made an extract, speaks of the knighthood conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. In the *Gazette*, we find the usual quantity of vulgar and scurrilous abuse, which we disdain to reply to. We have no objection to his exercising upon us his professional calling of abuse, but why steal our ideas. The phrase of the "*sword of public opinion*" is originally ours. We used it on Tuesday, the *Gazette* has used it, unquoted, on Thursday. Even in our loose and jocular articles with the *Times*, we always regretted to see our own phrases employed by the *Gazette* in a way which only could lead us to suppose that the *Gazette* had but a very slender stock of originality in the sphere of his phrenology. We are assured that our contemporary of the *Times* must have often smiled on seeing our ideas misapplied.

From Scinde and Affghanistan, we have received no important news. One letter stat esthat Cholera is abating a Kurrachee. The weather is described as being intolerably hot and oppressive.

We regret to announce the death of Assistant Surgeon Harrison, 17th Regt. N. I., at Kurrachee, on the 20th ultimo, under an attack of Cholera. This young gentleman served a short time in the Persian Gulph, and was temporarily attached to the Residency there.

On Wednesday morning last, we witnessed the display of the *golfic* association. We came upon the ploy quite accidentally; and the game appeared to be getting over just as we got up. The ball was reaching the hailhead. Our Cotemporary of the *Times* was amongst the number of the players, and appeared to be about the most expert. We can witness to his making one stroke with great precision and adroitness, so much to our satisfaction, that we would sooner prefer playing him in an editorial article than at golf. We really think, however, that a good, active, and sweating game, at the club or the football, would be more exercitative to the muscles, and the mind, and more productive of good welts on the shins and heads of the performers, than a game at golf, which we confess we never much appreciated, even in our most playful moods. Any exercise in this country is, however, good, and we are always glad to see people astir early in the morning. For our own part, without a boast, we are always awake before the gun, and finish all our heavy matter on publication days, before eight o'clock.—*June* 3.

BOMBAY TIMES.

THE CABOOL SUBSCRIPTION.—If Bombay was not exactly the first to come into the field in the case of the Cabool Subscription, she has no cause to be ashamed of the success of her efforts afterwards. The amount subscribed, as set down in this day's paper, is no less than Rs. 43,201. The largest subscription we have seen on this side of India, is that of the Rajah of Sattarah, whose name stands for Rs. 5000. The most liberal private subscription "on our side," is that of the Jeejeebhoy family—the old Knight himself having subscribed Rs. 1000, and his three sons Rs. 1000 amongst them. If princely munificence deserves the highest honors the Sovereign can confer,—no man is better entitled to them than Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.—The want of Oil in the Lamps beyond the Apollo and Church Gates, lately formed a subject of angry complaint to one of our Cotemporaries. On looking into the matter we can discover no want of oil, but a very miserable lack of light. The cressets or lamps in which the oil is placed, consist of saucers like those of a flower pot, which obstruct very nearly two-thirds of the available light emitted, and occasion a circular plateau of shadow of more than 20 feet in diameter around the base of every lamp post. This is equally culpable and absurd: had the oil been withheld, and a fitting lamp supplied, there would have been a saving of material, and we should have had just as much light as at present, with halt the oil. As it is, we waste the oil in illuminating the interior of a pipkin, leaving all beyond in darkness. We trust this will be looked to, or we shall have more to say on it: the party who manages these things, may be one of the *illumiati*, but he certainly was never meant to be the *illuminator* of his species.

BOMBAY GREEN.—A correspondent has called our attention to the abominable spectacle of filth and nastiness presented by the monument of Lord Cornwallis on Bombay Green. The space both inside and outside the railing is strewed with cocoanut sheils, old shoes, rags &c. Some vagabonds wishing to have a nearer view of the great man's statue, have managed to break two bars of the railing; and to secure a relict of some sort, have broken off and carried away the tip of the sword. These things are really both disgusting and disgraceful. We have heard Bombay Green spoken of as a flower-garden for the Horticultural Society; and we see no purpose to which it could be so suitably tu ned, could the Society only procure from Government a grant of the ground. Were it surrounded by a handsome railing, and field with parterres of flowers and flowering shrubs, instead of being an unsightly and barren waste it might be made one of the most ornamental and agreeable places of resort in Bombay. It would besides, be quite in keeping to have a Botanic Garden in the immediate vicinnage of the Town Hall, containing as it does, the Council Room; the Medical Board; the Military Auditor General's office; with the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society; the Bombay Geographical, and the Bombay Medical Society; the Library; Museum, &c. We are quite sure that were a subscription set on foot for enclosing and fitting up the ground, there would at any rate be no source of obstruction in the financial department.

Parties who would never dream of undertaking an excursion so distant as the Gardens at Parell for the mere gratification of floricultural taste, would be delighted to resort to Bombay Green to inspect the valuable exoties belonging to the Society.—June 4.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S "COAT OF ARMS'—Consists of a handsome *shield* in the form of the shield used by the Knights of St. John at the defence of *Malta*, beautifully emblazoned by scrolas of gold. At the lower part of the shield is a landscape scene in India, intended to represent a part of the Islands of *Bombay*, with the Islands of *Salsette* and *Elephanta* in the distance. The Sun is seen rising from behind *Salsette* to denote *industry*, and in diffusing its light and heat displaying liberality. The upper part of the shield has a *white ground* to den te *int grity* and purity, on which are placed two *Bees* representing *industry* and *perseverance*. The shield is surrounded by a crest consisting of a beautiful *Peacock*, denoting *wealth*, *grandeur* and magnificence; and in its mouth is placed an ear of paddy, denoting beneficence. Below the shield is a white *pennant* folded, on which is inscribed the words "INDUSTRY AND LIBERALITY," which is Sir Jamsetjee's *motto*.—*Translated for the Bombay Times, from the Bombay Chabook of June* 1.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 25.

We are happy to learn by a letter of the 4th instant, that General England crossed the Kojuk Kathul on the morning of the 2nd, with the loss of only four men wounded in the whole force which had been strengthened by a Brigade from Kandahar, consisting of the 2nd, 16th, and 38th Regiments of Native Infantry, with Lieutenant Turner's Troop of Horse Artillery, and 500 of Christie's and Skinner's Horse, under the command of Colonel McLaren. Two of the Bengal Corps crowned the heights while the Bombay Division proceeded through the pass, and the whole force were encamped at Churnun, North of the Kojuck, on the day on which our letters left; they testify to the fine health and high spirits of the Bengal Sepoys, whose appearance, after all they had undergone, was a matter of much astonishment to the Bombay Officers, and speak in the highest terms of their high-bearing and conspicuous bravery in the action of the 25th March. One Sepoy bayonetted on less than three horsemen and became the possessor of the splendid matchlock and sword of one of them.

The united force was to march at 5 on the morning of the 5th, and make a stage of 24 miles. A report had reached them that their passage would be obstructed at a place called Mehmundel by 7000 Affghans, and it was fervently hoped they would await the arrival of General England, and allow him to come to something like close quarters.

ARRIVALS.—*21st May.*—Lieut. Pott, Engineers, Supt. G. T. Road.—Ensign Need, 7th Regiment N. I., from Neemuch.

DEPARTURE.—*22nd May*,—Lieutenant Lloyd, Ensign Holmes, 72nd Regiment, to Kurnaul, with treasure.—*21st*,—Major-General Simpson, to Meerut.

KURNAUL.—*21st*.—"You are to have the 3rd Light Battalion with you soon; they got their orders yesterday and leave directly carriage can be procured. We are all in confusion here getting together elephants, camels, doolies, and bearers to send on to Peshawur. The bearers exclaim against being taken from the hospitals, and are much disgusted at so impolitic a measure, they say they will most willingly go any where, with their Regiments, but *will not* be sent on without them. Graham is hard at work, despatching rockets to Ferozepore by dawk banghy."

AGRA UKHBAR, MAY 26.

The following is from a letter dated Jellalabad 10th instant, just received at Agra. It is one day later than any previous communication. The gasconade of Akbar is, we presume, a last despairing effort, but the removal of the Prisoners should be met by a most decided course, both obvious and practicable.

"Mackenzie came in again a few days ago, with terms for the release of the Prisoners; he was to have gone back to-day, but of course that depends upon General Pollock's answer being ready or not. The nature of the terms he brought is not known; but it is believed Mahomed Akbar's demands are exorbitant; out of all bounds—8 lakhs down—2 lakhs per annum, and the throne of Cabool! The prisoners have been again removed further towards the hills, and Mackenzie on his return from his last mission to this, was not allowed to see them, and after only 5 hours from the time of his arrival; he was walked back with these monstrous terms. He was detained somewhere on the road both going and coming, and must be dreadfully harrassed, poor fellow! what a respect is his! I should say there is no prospect of our getting the prisoners by treaty, and if we do go and make retribution on Cabool, their fate, I fear, will be sealed. However let us hope for the best ——nothing we should like better than an opportunity of meeting these scoundrels, but the cowards won't fight. We make, I believe, an onward move in a few days to a place some 4 miles from this, called Char Bagh. Any thing better than remaining where we are, for of all lives the monotony of a standing Camp in an enemy's country, is the worst. You cannot with safety go far from Camp, and the pimping Bazar of Jellalabad shews nothing but a motley collection of Camp followers mixed up with Sepoys and European Soldiers. The heat is not so great as it used to be; but the climate now is very changeable—at night very cold and in the day time sometimes terribly hot, sometimes cool, while your tent swarms with flies, and what's worse, fleas. Dust storms every day, and as you may suppose, no possibility of keeping any thing clean."

The following narrative of the retreat from Cabool and the dismal events of the seven days, during which it continued, has been obligingly furnished to us. It is without exception the best that has yet appeared, both in the fulness of its details and the compleieness with which it places before us that memorable Catastrophe. After reading it, we can be at no loss to understand how an Army of 6,000 men were cut off almost to a man by a rude enemy, who hardly deserved the name of Soldiers, and who yet effected their purpose as fully as the most experienced military body could. The 6,000 had indeed before their destruction become on a par with the rabble that assailed them, presenting as they did a body, without leaders, discipline or confidence. Hitherto an English army have in the most desperate circumstances maintained the national character for resolution and energy, but here they exhibited a panic and confusion that the most effeminate body that ever took the field, could not have exceeded. But if such was the conduct of the men, what can be said of their leaders, or of their conduct throughout the retreat. No British Officers ever so disgraced themselves; even the name of Whitelocke, will go down to posterity with less of tarnish, since the massacre of Cabool. From the moment that it was determined to evacuate the entrenched Camp, the minds of General Elphinstone and others—who less fortunate than him, live to account for it—appear to have been paralysed; indecision and vacillation characterised their every act and so utterly prostrated were they, that they treated with and finally gave themselves up to a man who, had their reason been left them, they must have known was not to be trusted. They appeared not to know that

"There is a victory in dying well."

particularly in the circumstances under which they were placed, but on the contrary clung to life with a tenacity that shewed how they had forgotten themselves as Britons and soldiers. Instead of destroying the stores and baggage that they could not take with them they left it with a guard, who were ordered not to protect it! and when on their march, instead of moving on with the resolution of men ready to fight their way or die, they halted, and bargained for safety while their men were being slaughtered before theis eyes. Again and again they went through a similar humiliation, until the end was accomplished and to preserve the last dregs of life, they surrendered themselves prisoners to a barbarian and the men they should have stood by in death, to the sword. With such facts before us, Lord Ellenborough's determination to sift the whole matter thoroughly, is a measure which national justice and the national reputation both call for.

In addition to Serjeant Lissant's narrative, we have added a new version of Dr. Brydon's, which supplies a few items to those already published.

JELLALABAD.—*Serjeant Major Lissants (37th Native Infantry) narrative of the retreat from Cabool.*

Thursday 5th January 1842, orders were issued by General Elphinstone, that the troops in garrison should be prepared to march towards Jellalabad on the morrow in the following order, first bugle at 5 and the second at 6 A. M Her Majest'ys 44th, Shah's Sappers and Mountain Train to form the advance together with the 5th Light Cavalry, under the Command of Brigadier Anquetil—the main column under Brigadier Shelton, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, 37th Native Infantry in charge of Magazine and Treasure, two guns Horse Artillery, Anderson's Horse, and 6th Regiment Shah Soojah's Force—the rear guard under Lieutenant Colonel Chambers, 54th Native Infantry, four guns Horse Artillery, and the remainder of the Cavalry. Regimental Magazine and baggage to follow in the rear of corps respectively. A road having been cut through the rampart near the rear gate and the ditch filled up, the advance moved off from the cantonment about 9 A. M. to lay down a temporary bridge across the Cabool river, the one built by Captain Sturt having been destroyed by the enemy. The new bridge was formed with platforms of ammunition waggons and the doors of the barracks taken down for the purpose, when the bridge was furnished and a quantity of baggage across the river, a sudden stop was put to any more passing out of the cantonment by order of the General; this was caused by a note received from Akbar Khan stating he was not prepared to accompany us, but that on the morrow, Friday, after prayers he would be ready with his escort—I cannot vouch for the truth of this further than I heard several Officers say so. Akbar Khan I also heard urged it was an unlucky day, that if we started we must take our chance for he could not and would not be responsible for the consequences. Accordingly General Elphinstone ordered all the baggage back, as also the advance, when as Lieutenant Hawtrey told me several Officers strongly opposed this, and remonstrated with the General, who when he saw so many opposed to him, wrote to Akbar Khan (as the same officer told me) telling him he could do nothing now but go on, and would wait Ukbar Khan's arrival on the other side the Logur river. Accordingly after two or three hours delay, during which time the baggage had all crowded up about the gateway, orders were given to move on, but such was the press it was next to impossible to move; it was sunset when the 37th crossed the hill into Seah Sung, what time it was when the rear guard moved off I cannot say, but I heard Lieutenant Hawtrey say that much of the baggage was yet in the Cantonment, when the enemy broke in over the ramparts in all parts, and that the troops left behind to prevent this were ordered not to fire, but get together as quickly as possible and get away from the Garrison. Thousands of Affghans were in waiting to pounce upon the baggage, and as it was getting late their patience seemed exhausted, and they fell on all they could lay hands on. The snow was about 8 or 10 inches deep and we were from six o'clock in the morning till about 10 or 11 that night (6th) before we reached the opposite side of the Logur river, where we were to stop for the night; I cannot say what time the rear guard came in. I can safely aver that not one camel out of twenty that left the Cantonment reached the Logur river; hundreds of the Camp-followers perished this night, being frozen to death, and numbers both of Sepoys and Followers were unable to proceed with the column next morning towards Boodkak and were abandoned, no kind of conveyance to be had. 7th January—We started for Boodkak and had not proceeded far when a sharp fire was opened on us, and the road from Cabool was covered with Affghans, following hard after us. From time to time some portion of baggage was left behind to give us a start, but in a short time they would be after us again, like hungry wolves, no parties were thrown out, neither was the rear guard strengthened, consequently they were obliged to abandon the mountain train guns, Lieutenant Green being severely wounded and his Sergeant killed. Reached Boodkak and took up the best position we could, H. M.'s 44th being detached to drive the enemy from the hills, which they effected and maintained the post till night when they were called in. Arriving early at Boodkak the camp was regularly formed, Regiments forming a kind of square facing outwards, and all the cattle and what baggage was left, inside, remained very quiet during the night, but as soon as day broke the 8th January, the enemy opened a fire on us. H. M.'s 44th took up a position in the mouth of the Pass, and two guns of the H. B. were also detached to the rear, with the 37th Native Infantry, which took up a position to the rear and left of the camp, to prevent the enemy from coming down on the baggage as it was loading—keeping this position for some time. Akbar Khan sent into camp to say he wished to speak to Captain Lawrence, I saw two or three Officers go to where Ukbar Khan was,

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and one rode back to halt the column and baggage until Ukbar Khan's men went on in front, to clear the Pass. H. M.'s 44th, and 37th Native Infantry, with the two guns H. B. were ordered to form the rear guard under Colonel Chambers and after a great deal of delay the column moved off. We were no sooner in motion than the enemy again opened a terrible fire on us, and the party Akbar Khan left to protect and bring up the rear was most active in murdering and plundering all they could lay hands on. The 44th were told not to fire on the people in the rear as they were our friends, the men forbore as long as they could but when so many of their comrades were falling around them they would bear no more, but opened a fire upon all sides. By this time we began to enter the Pass, and then a fire from both sides was opened on us which did much damage, the hills were covered with the enemy though not a man was to be seen, for their fire resembled the file firing from a square, and an incessant fire was kept upon our rear. By the time we reached that part of the Pass where the barrier had been thrown across, the press was tremendous, as baggage, Camp-followers and Soldiers all got intermixed, and of course great slaughter ensued; from this to the end of the Pass there was no order or regularity among the troops, hundreds must have fallen on this march, and the two guns of the H. B. after every man was cut down at his post, fell into the hands of the enemy. After getting thro' the Pass the Cavalry and Horse Artillery were formed up facing the mouth of the Pass, while the Infantry passed on and formed up in columns of sections. When some order had been restored the Infantry were ordered to move on, while the Horse Artillery and Cavalry with some portion of the 44th maintained a position at the mouth of the Pass; some firing took place on both sides but as I went on from this with my Regiment I can say nothing more of what passed; at this time 'twas drawing towards sunset and it began to snow rather heavy, we proceeded about two miles from the Pass and halted for the night, the Horse Artillery and Cavalry coming up shortly after we encamped. We could see the enemy's fires on the hills all round us during the night, but they offered us no molestation. Daylight next morning, 9th January, we prepared to march towards Tazeen, some straggling shots were fired by the enemy as soon as they saw us in motion, the advanced guard, H. M.'s 44th, moved off and a portion of the baggage and Camp-followers, and the 37th N. I. had taken up its position in column, and was waiting the order to march when Captain Skinner rode up and said we were not to march to-day. Orders being sent on ahead to recall the advance and baggage, we returned to our old ground. 'Twas in returning through the other portion of the camp that I witnessed the effects of the cold and snow upon all classes of the natives, they were lying about in the snow in scores, dead and dying, and it was truly heart rending to witness the supplicating looks of the poor Sepoys, who were unable in any other way to ask our aid and assistance. We halted at this place, Khoord Cabool, the 9th, and after midday I saw all the ladies leaving the camp and moving towards a large party of Horsemen, said to be Akbar Khan's, drawn up about 1,000, yards from the Camp. During all this day parties both of horse and foot occupied the hills round about us and occasionally sent a shot among us. I heard Captain Skinner tell Lieutenant Carlyon, our reason for not moving on was that about 8000 of the enemy had assembled at the Pass at Tazeen, determined to oppose our march and that it was necessary Ukbar Khan should proceed ahead and settle affairs. Next morning 10th January, we started from Khoord Cabool, as soon as we got into motion the enemy who were on all sides of us opened their fire—I forgot to mention that Major Griffiths when he saw so few men of the Corps, while lying at Khoord Cabool on the 9th, ordered me to go and see the Roll of Companies called in succession and bring him word how many men he had left. Accordingly did so, and the Return was 23 Havildars, 17 Naicks and 207 Sepoys, out of this number only one hundred men were fit for duty next morning, having had nothing to eat and nothing to lie down on, or cover themselves since leaving Cabool; scores were unable to proceed, their feet being like large pieces of burnt wood, and their hands so dreadfully swollen and cracked they could not hold, much less use, their muskets. We started as I said from Khoord Cabool under a sharp fire from the enemy, the 44th forming with two guns and some Cavalry the advance guard, the 37th next followed in charge of Treasure (Rs. 13,000) how the other Regiments followed that morning I cannot positively say, but believe the 5th followed the 37th, the 54th Native Infantry and Shah's 6th Regiment forming the rear guard. We proceeded in pretty good order until we reached the corner where the ascent begins leading towards Kubber Jubber Khan; there a terrible fire was kept up on us and the followers got so mixed up with the column that all regularity and order was lost. I saw several of the followers bayonetted and shot but nothing could keep them out of the column, and from this commenced the slaughter that ended the Native Regiments, for both horsemen and footmen rushed in among the crowd and cut down, without any opposition Sepoys and followers, the enemy contented themselves with stripping and driving numbers back to Cabool. The advance, mean time had pushed on until it reached Kubber Jubber Khan, at which place I joined it. They were then endeavouring under the General and Brigadier Shelton to form up to check the advance of the enemy and after halting about an hour during which time not a shot was fired by us, numbers of both Horse and Foot had passed us by the right and left, pushing on towards the Pass at Tazeen. We pushed on from Kubber Jubbar to where the descent commences leading to Tazeen with much interruption, but as soon, or before we reached the bottom, a very heavy fire was opened on us from the heights on both sides, a number fell here, we got into the valley of Tazeen about four o'clock and were much rejoiced to have once more got rid of the snow; we were to have halted here, but several of the Officers urged the General to push on, we started again about eight o'clock leaving behind us our last remaining gun, a 12lb howitzer, taking care to spike it; from this place what remained of Captain Nichol's Troops of Horse Artillery acted as Cavalry, from Tazeen to Seh Baba we had not a shot fired at us, but from this we maintained a running fight until we reached Jugdulluck, entering it by the high road where we had some very hard fighting, chasing the enemy from several hills. We took up our night quarters in an old fort, the enemy mean time firing from the heights all round us with fatal effect, we were all very much exhausted from hunger and fatigue when we reached Jugdulluk, being on foot from the time we left Khoord Cabool 8 o'clock A. M. the 10th until we reached this about 2 or 3 on the afternoon of the 11th. General Elphinstone had three bullocks killed here and fairly divided amongst all ranks of Europeans; towards evening some negotiations were carrying on as some of the Affghans came into our Camp. 12th January we halted, much to the regret of every one, as the enemy were firing from all sides and doing much damage amongst men and horses. The 44th made some very gallant charges and drove the enemy from their position several times, although the men were worn down with hunger, so much so, that as the horses fell both Officers and men stripped their flesh off and in very many instances ate it raw. From this place General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton and Captain Johnson were taken from us as hostages, about seven o'clock this evening word was quietly passed among the Europeans that we were to march immediately, and our situation somewhat explained to us, the Officers exhorting us to hang together as this was our only chance, for we should have to fight our way to Jellalabad. We started from Jugdulluck about seven or eight o'clock on the evening of the 12th, leaving behind us all that had been wounded on this ground, as no means could be found to bring them on; 'twas heart-rending to hear the poor fellows calling on their comrades to endeavour to bring them on and not leave them there to be cut to pieces by the enemy. Brigadier Anquetil led and commanded the column, we had no sooner moved off than the enemy were on the alert, some making their way to the rear, whilst others pushed on to the Pass ahead of us, little or no damage was done by the enemy's shot, it all passing over us, till we reached the barrier thrown across the road as you ascend from Jugdulluck, here all was confusion. Horse and Foot and Camp-followers all got into a heap, no one could for a time move any way, such an awful press I never was in, numbers were trodden to death, and the enemy getting amongst the rear, were slaughtering away at their pleasure. The cries, and screeches of the poor fellows were terrible, great numbers must have been lost at this barrier which was so strong and intricate, that it resisted the utmost efforts of the men to pull it asunder, more than one half the 44th lost their muskets in endeavouring to cross it, after crossing and reaching the top of the Pass, the men halted and formed up in sections, and detached one Company as a rear guard, the enemy all this time keeping up a sharp fire on us. We proceeded in this order for some time, when the rear kept constantly calling out to the men in front to halt, while the Officers were urging the expediency of pushing on and losing no time as they said, could we reach Gundamuck by day light we should be safe; this continued for some time, some of the men halting and others pushing on as requested, till the cries from the rear became more loud and frequent to halt in front, the men in front then said "the Officers seem to care but for themselves, let them push on if they like, we will halt till our comrades in the rear come up." From this point some of the Officers went on as all regularity seemed at an end, every man seemed determined to act for himself, and this continued till morning, when not more than forty men of the 44th were left and half that number were without arms, the men were fagged and began to talk of proceeding no further, myself and four others still kept on and as I knew the road, I had hopes that by hiding ourselves during the day, we could make our way to Jellalabad by night, we kept on till we reached a cave into which we crept hungry and faint. What occurred to the small party I left behind I cannot say from my own knowledge, but one of my fellow prisoners told me that the men being completely knocked up, determined to proceed no further and took up a position on a hill near Gundamuck for a last struggle, the enemy being in numbers about them, firing had continued for some time on both sides, when a signal was made for the enemy to come up the hill, and Major Griffiths was trying what could be done with the Chief Golaum Jaun, when some of his men began to strip the Europeans and take from them their arms. When the remainder saw this they opened a fire on them, which was the signal for a general slaughter. This is the account I heard, all this occurred on the morning of the 13th January—myself and four other men were during the day discovered and in the evening removed from the cave to a fort some distance from it, where we remained five days, when we were taken to the fort where Major Griffiths and four other prisoners were confined, where I remained until my removal to this place, which I reached on the 31st January.

(Signed) J. H. LISSANT, Serjt. Major.
37th Regt. N. I.

Statement of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Brydon S. S. Service of the march of the troops from Cabool in January 1842.

"It was given out to the troops on the 5th instant, that the arrangements had been completed for our retreat to Hindoostan. Such of the sick and wounded as were unable to march were left under the medical charge of Drs. Berwick and Campbell, and Lieutenant Evans, Her Majesty's 44th Foot in Command. Captains Drummond and Walsh, Lieutenants Conolly, Webb, Warburton and Airey, were placed as hostages in the hands of Mahomed Zeman Shah. The sick were lodged in Timour Shah's Fort, the hostages with the new King. We marched from the cantonment about 9 A. M. the 6th instant, the 5th Native Infantry formed the advanced guard with one hundred Sappers and the guns of the mountain train under Brigadier Anquetil, next came the main body under Brigadier Shelton, followed by the baggage, in rear of which came the 6th Regiment Shah Soojah's Force, lastly the rear guard composed of the 5th Light Cavalry and 54th Native Infantry with two Horse Artillery guns and the remainder of the Sappers, all the guns excepting those of the Horse Artillery and Native Infantry were left in the cantonment, together with a large quantity of Magazine Stores. The rear guard had no sooner marched out of the cantonment, which they did not effect until dusk, than they were fired upon from the ramparts. Lieutenant Hardyman, 5th Cavalry, was killed at this time and the place set on fire, a great quantity of property public and private was carried off between the cantonment and the Seah Sung hill, at which place the two guns with the rear guard were abandoned, the rear guard arrived at its ground across the Logur river about midnight. Though this march was not more than five miles, a great number of women and children perished in the snow which was about six inches deep.

We marched on the morning of the 7th to Boodkak, a distance of about five miles; advance guard, 54th Native Infantry, rear guard, Her Majesty's 44th Foot and Mountain Train, the whole road from Cabool at this time being one dense mass of people, in this march, as in the former, the loss of property was immense, and towards the end of it there was some sharp fighting, in which Lieutenant Shaw, 54th Native Infantry, had his thigh fractured by a shot, the guns of the mountain train were carried off by the enemy, and either two or three of those of the Horse Artillery spiked and abandoned.

On the following morning the 8th, we arrived through the Khoord Cabool Pass, with considerable loss of life and property, the heights were in possession of the enemy, who poured down an incessant fire upon our column, Lieutenant Sturt of the Engineers, was killed by a shot in the groin and also Captain Paton, Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Captain Anderson's eldest child was missing, when we arrived at Khoord Cabool, Captain Troup was also wounded.

The next day the 9th, all the baggage which remained to us was loaded and off the ground by about 9 A. M. when it was recalled and orders given for a halt, which owing to the intense cold at this elevated spot proved exceedingly destructive to the Sepoys and Camp followers. At this place the married Officers were delivered over to Mahomed Akbar for safe convoy to Jellalabad, much difficulty being expected on the roads for the troops.

On the morning of the 10th, we resumed our march over the Huft Kotul towards Tazeen. So terrible had been the effects of the cold and exposure upon the native troops that they were unable to resist the attacks of the enemy who pressed hard on our flanks and rear, and upon arriving at the valley of Tazeen, towards evening a mere handful remained of the native regiments which had left Cabool, we halted a few hours at Tazeen and found that five Officers of the 5th Native Infantry, one of the 37th Native Infantry, one of the 54th Native Infantry, and four Doctors were killed or missing, 5th Native Infantry Major Swayne, Lieutenants Miles, Deas, Alexander, and Warren, 37th Native Infantry, Lieutenant St. George, 54th Native Infantry, Major Eward, and Doctors Duff, Magrath, Bryce, and Cardew, and three European women, and one or two soldiers of Her Majesty's 44th, were carried off by the enemy. After a rest of two hours and when it was quite dark, our diminished party again moved off, leaving the last of the Horse Artillery guns on the ground, the Cavalry being the advanced guard. We marched all night and arrived in the morning at Kutta Sung, having sustained some loss from the enemy who fired upon us from the heights during the whole time. We remained about an hour at Kutta Sung, where from the nature of the ground it was not deemed advisable to halt; we again pushed on towards Jugdulluck where we arrived about noon, still hard pressed by the enemy from the hills. Lieutenant Fortye, of Her Majesty's 44th, was killed close to our ground, shortly after arriving at which General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton and Captain Johnstone, went over to Akbar Khan as hostages for the march of the troops from Jellalabad. Here we halted the next day but were greatly annoyed by the constant fire of the enemy who had possession of all the surrounding hills, many Officers and men were wounded and Captain Skinner of the Commissariat killed by this fire. About an hour after dark an order was given to march, owing (I believe to a note being received from General Elphinstone telling us to push on at all hazards as treachery was *suspected*. Owing to this unexpected move on our part we found the abattis and other impediments which had been thrown across the Jugdulluck Pass, undefended by the enemy, who nevertheless pressed upon our rear and cut up great numbers. The confusion now was terrible, all discipline was at an end and the shouts of "Halt" and "keep back the Cavalry" incessant. The only Cavalry were the Officers who were mounted and a few Suwars the Cavalry were at Jugdulluck but I do not remember them afterwards. Just after getting clear of the Pass, I with great difficulty made my way to the front, where I found a large body of men and Officers, who finding it was perfectly hopeless to remain with men in such a state had gone a-head to form a kind of advanced guard, but as we moved steadily on, whilst the main body was halting every second, by the time that day dawned, we had lost all traces of those in our rear. Our party became broken up as we proceeded till on arriving at Futteabad of Captains Bellew, and Hopkins, Lieutenants Collyer, Bird, Steer and Gray, Doctor Harpur, Serjeant Freil and about five other Europeans. Captains Bellew and Lieutenant Bird were cut down near Futteabad and also Lieutenant Gray and the Europeans, Captains Hopkins, Collyer, and Doctor Harpur being well mounted, soon left Lieutenant Steer and myself far behind. About three miles from Jellalabad, Lieutenant Steer told me he would hide till night and left the road to do so, I pushed on alone and with great difficulty reached this place about 1 P. M. on the 13th January 1842.

ALLAHABAD.—Cards of invitation to a ball on the 24th instant, in celebration of H. M. birth day have been issued by the Governor General to the Residents of Allahabad, and some of the neighbouring stations. On that day too, after a Royal Salute, to be fired on the parade ground of the 18th Regiment, 50 maunds of sweetmeats are to be distributed among the Troops. A grand display of Fireworks was to have taken place on the same night but it has been deferred in consequence of the bright moon light.

His Lordship paid a visit to the Magistrate's Cucherry at half past 5 o'clock in the morining of the 21st instant, for the purpose of hearing how a criminal trial was conducted. The morning was sultry, and the Cucherry crowded. (for the door was not guarded, as usual, against the entry of those who wished to be present) and his Lordship must have found that the climate is not quite so pleasant, as he has hitherto experienced, while confining himself within the best bungalow at the station, well cooled with several Thermantidotes.

DUM DUM.—The Artillery Head Quarters are threatened with a most serious calamity, which is however, yet so undefined that we cannot say what may be the full extent of it. It appears that the Officers present, in an unguarded moment, pronounced Captain McNaghten—*the* Captain—to be a person unfit to fight with—(though indeed others said the same, nearly twenty years agone.) an opinion which has caused a declaration of hostilities on the part of the tremendous Captain, but what shape they are to take, is not yet known. Some think he will invite them to sit in the great Magazine, with a dozen ignited shells, others that like Captain Bobadil—the *firs* Copper Captain—he will call them out one by one, and kill them ——— by computation, while a third party thinks he will call in the assistance of Giant Law, of whom the Captain is very fond, though he has, half a dozen times, experienced very scurvy treatment at the Giant's hands. As it is, we tremble for the Artillery, for the Captain was by the last accounts, swallowing the Officers' noted, and like fustian Pistol, swearing he would be most horribly revenged.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We have been informed, upon good authority, that intelligence has been received of the junction of General England's force with the Brigade sent from Candahar to meet it. All the treasure, ammunition, stores &c. had been conveyed in safety—but we are not aware of the precise spot, at which the junction took place. It is said that the force under General Nott would advance, without delay to Caubul.

An *Englishman* extra since issued, gives the following relative to the advance of General England, but says nothing of the reported junction:—

"General England has had another engagement. He was opposed at the old place, Hykulzie, but drove the enemy from the heights with considerable loss, (to them) and captured some of their standards—our loss 'very trifling.' The enemy had fled, and dispersed in all directions, and no opposition was expected in crossing the Khojuck Pass. The Candahar Brigade had arrived on the other side of it. Brigadier England was at Killa Abdoolla when the account came away, five or six miles only from the entrance of the Khojuck."—*Hurkaru, May 24.*

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—This being the Anniversary of her Majesty's birth day, the Justices out of shear loyalty, have struck work for the day.—*Ibid.*

SEVERE STORM.—The storm of wind and rain with which Calcutta was visited on the evening of Sunday last, although but brief in its duration, was productive of considerable damage, and in several instances of serious bodily injury. Much confusion also was caused among the shipping, augmented probably by the vessels being so weakly manned, owing to the generality of the crews having procured liberty to be on shore, but, with the exception of some trifling damages, no accident of any moment has occurred to our knowledge. The force of the squal would appear to have been chiefly directed on Jaun Bazar Road, its vicinity, and *Intally*, where several huts and out-houses were either completely demolished, or unroofed, and in the latter place, a few out of the many delapidated buildings which please the sight of the lovers of the antique, were blown to the ground, thereby severely injuring their indigent native occupants. Surely some immediate measures ought to be adopted, to compel the owners of the ruinous buildings in and about Calcutta, either to place them in substantial repair, or at once raze them with the ground. There is scarcely a by-street in Calcutta, where edifices may not be seen, which have been in a tottering condition for years, and although they gratify the curious by their surprising adhesive properties, still it must be remembered, that on the occurrence of every stiff gale of wind, a certain number of them came tumbling into the streets, to the manifest jeopardy of all loyal passers by.

It may not also be deemed unnecessary to suggest to the commanders of vessels lying in this port, the advisableness of their only allowing one half their crew to proceed on liberty at the same time. In many ships one of the mates and steward, and sometimes the preventive officer, are the only persons remaining on board during the Sunday. It is obvious then, that if heavy weather should suddenley come on, the ship cannot be handled in that efficient and prompt manner which might relieve her in the case of her being placed in any perilous situation. For the purposes of appearance, the generality of vessels in harbour, have their top gallant yards and not unfrequently the royal yards rigged across, and that too when the vessel is *light*, under these circumstances, should not the ship be provided with sufficient hands promptly to strike them, when visited by a hard squal the serious consequences must be so well known to every seafaring man, as to require no explanation here. At many ports in other parts of the globe, the larboard and starboard watch, are allowed to visit the shore alternately, and bearing in mind the changeableness of the weather, the practice is well worthy the adoption of commanders of vessels in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

BRIGADIER ENGLAND'S FORCE.—With reference to the proceedings of Brigadier England's force, as given by us yesterday—it appears, from our own information, that the enemy's position was carried on the 28th ultimo, with the loss of only 12 men wounded on our side. General England was at Killa Abdoolah on the 30th, and the Candahar Brigade at Chummun on the other side of the Khojuck. The Candahar force may, therefore, be considered virtually relieved, even though the announcement of the actual junction of the two Brigades should be premature. This is cheering intelligence.—*Ibid, May 25.*

We have, since the above was in type, heard from an authentic source, that the junction of Brigadier England with the Candahar Brigade had actually taken place, and that it was expected. General Nott would now advance upon Cabul immediately.—*Ibid.*

FREQUENCY OF FIRES.—During the night of Monday last no less than three fires occurred in various parts of Calcutta, which, although promptly extinguished, still are strongly calculated to demonstrate that some efficient measures are necessitously called for, from Government, in order to check the losses which are all most daily sustained by the community, not to mention the many serious accidents which not unfrequently occur on these occasions. The proposition of tiling native residences, as a substitute for thatching, was certainly approved of by the authorities, but like many other useful local enactment passed by the legislature, it has now become of as little utility as a dead letter. As corroborative of this, any one who will take upon himself the trouble, cannot fail to observe, during his peregrinations through the streets of Calcutta, that numerous huts are being continually erected with thatched roofs, while the sides of the buildings are formed of materials that are easily ignited and with the greatest difficulty extinguished. In fact, so long as the proper classes are allowed to reside in buildings erected according to the system in vogue so long may it be confidently anticipated, that the alarm caused, and the danger accruing to more valuable property will exist. When a fire occurs among these thickly erected huts, the conflagration immediately spreads, nor can all the efforts of those attached to the fire engines, arrest the progress of the devastating element. In this case, the fire is not to be suppressed, until it cease from a want of fuel to feed it. If, however, the police authorities are so remiss in the prevention of offences which are thinkingly odious to every other class of the community, we really consider, that the sooner they are reminded of their negligence by superior functionaries, the more it will tend to secure the comfort of the public, and preserve better order throughout this Presidency.—*Ibid.*

As the last defeat of Major General England may have rendered many of our readers anxious for the entire safety of General Nott, we have great pleasure in publishing the following:—

'General England has had another engagement. He was opposed at the old place, Hykulzie, but drove the enemy from the heights with considerable loss, (to them) and captured some of their standards—our loss 'very trifling,' ten killed and Lieut. Anstruther wounded. The enemy had fled, and dispersed in all directions, and no opposition was expected in crossing the Khojuck Pass. The Candahar Brigade had arrived on the other side of it at Chummun. Brigadier England was at Killa Puttoolla when the account came away, five or six miles only from the entrance of the Khojuck.'—*Englishman, May 24.*

THE following are the particulars of the Opium Sale, held at the Exchange yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar,....	1555	860	825	840 12 1	1307375
Benares..	900	810	800	803 2 2	722845

We regret to announce the failure, at Benares, of the firm of Gordon, Collie and Co., merchants. The failure has arisen from the connection of the house with the late firm of Gilmore and Co. of Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

We have much pleasure in stating that Her Majesty Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Joze d'Almeida Esq., of the firm of Joze d'Almeida and Sons, Merchants of Singapore, for the liberal assistance afforded by him to Her Majesty's Ships of War at Singapore.—*Ibid, May 25.*

MINUTE guns were fired yesterday morning from the ramparts of Fort William, corresponding in number with the age of the late King of Oude, who died in his sixty-seventh year.—*Ibid, May 26.*

HARVEY TUCKETT is the best of Advertisers, but he has not the love or the confidence of the newspapers, nor can he be a prodigious favorite at the Stamp Office, seeing that he adopts expedients which do not much profit the one or the other description of establishment. He proclaims the excellence of his champaigne through the medium of a duel with a Lord,—and recommends Harvey's Sauce in the form of a speech at a public dinner and a letter to the Newspapers. His last experiment, however, is likely to prove a failure, unless he gets off a quantity of the condiments on hand before the comfort he holds out to bereaved friends and relatives turns out to be fudge. What possessed him to deny the truth of Sir R. Peel's statement in the House of Commons on the 11th March regarding Dr. Brydon's arrival at Jellalabad it is quite impossible to tell. He stood upon his knowledge of geographical distances and his computation of the rate of Dawk travelling forsooth! as if India had stood still since Harvey Tuckett condescended to enlighten it through the medium of M. U. M.;—as if it were actually impossible *now* for a letter to travel from Jellalabad to Bombay in eighteen days! We fear that the Bombay Mail which reached London on the 5th of April must have caused Mr. Tuckett to sing particularly small, for it would not only have proved that the 'tucket sounded,' as Shakspeare has it, to no purpose, but it will convey to him the additional mortification of having India correspondents who divert themselves particularly by laughing at his beard. Fancy Harvey Tuckett gravely assuring the public that the 44th foot had not left a stone standing in Cabool on the 25th of November!—Ibid.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MARCH 1842.—In consequence of the frequent complaints of the loss and exchange of newspapers passing through this department, which is mainly attributable to the insecure manner in which they are enclosed in their covers, persons forwarding newspapers through the Post-office are recommended to write the address on the printed part itself as well as on the envelope, which will in a great measure remove the evil and tend to secure their safe delivery.

It is to be distinctly understood, however, that nothing more must be written on the paper than the address of the person for whom it is intended, as it will otherwise become subject to treble postage.

By command, W. L. MACKILLY, *Secretary.*

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N. W.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Agra, the 10th May 1842.—Appointment.—Mr. C. G. Jackson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra but to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bijnore.

This appointment to have effect from the date on which mr. C. T. Tegg has embarked from Bombay for Europe on furlough.

Judicial Department.—Mr. J. Balfour to be civil assistant surgeon of Bareilly, but to continue to officiate as surgeon to the hon'ble the lieutenant governor until further orders.

Leave of absence.—Mr. A. W. Begbie, judge of Meerut, for one month, from the 7th instant, on his private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal sudder ameen.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—Appointments.—Mr. F. B. Pearson to be an assistant under the magistrate and collector of Futtehpoor, and to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of that district.

Judicial Department.—Appointments—Mr. J. T. Rivaz to be civil and sessions judge of Benares.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway to be civil and sessions judge of Futtehpoor.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to be magistrate and collector of Budaon.

Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, and to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector during Mr. Plowden's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boolundshehur, but to continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mohtuck, until further orders.

Revenue Department, Agra, the 13th May, 1842.—Appointment.—Mr. H. H. Thomas to be an additional special commissioner under the provisions of regulation I II of 1828, stationed at Agra.

Political Department, North-Western Provinces, Agra, the 14th May, 1842.—Mr. J. T. Rivaz to be agent to the lieutenant governor at Benares.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to be agent to the lieutenant governor in Rohilcund.

By order of the Hon'ble the lieutenant governor N. W. P.
R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount	on Private Bills and Notes, at or within 3 months	8 per cent
	on Government Acceptances, ditto	6 ditto.
Interest	on Loans and Accounts of Credit, not exceeding 3 months, on deposit of Company's Paper	6½ ditto.
	on deposit of Opium and Salt	7½ ditto.
	on deposit of Metals and Indigo	7½ ditto.
	on deposit of other Goods	8 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount	on Government and Salary Bills	6 per ct
	on Private Bills, not more than two months	9 ditto.
	ditto	10 ditto.
Interest	on Goods deposited	9 per cent
	on cash credits	10 ditto.
	allowed on Deposits for three months payable at 30 day's sight	5½ ditto.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		SELL	BUY
Transfer 5 per cent Paper		Prem.	0 0 a 8 8
Stock Peper 5 per ct.	Transfer Loan of 1835 36 interest payable in Eng.	Prem.	8 0 a 8 8
Second	From No. 1151 a 15200 according to Numbers	Disct	1 2 a 1 0
Third or Bombay 5 per Cent		Disct	0 6 par
New 5 per Cent			0 6 a 0 0
4 per Cent		Disct.	13 0 a 13 0

MADRAS.

The *Mahomed Shah* is a dull sailer. Her bottom is foul, having been two years in China. She got to leeward owing to an accident which put her chronometer out; and Colonel Campbell and the officers of the 37th Regiment, who speak in the highest terms of Captain Ovenstone, declare that he did his utmost to fetch up the leeway after he got upon the coast. Moreover, we have recently had but light land winds, fresh southerly breezes, and a strong current setting to the northward.—*Athenæum, May 26.*

The French Corvette *La Favorite* sailed yesterday at *two* P. M., we believe, for China.

The *Bengal Merchant* arrived from England during the day, having made a very fair passage.—*Ibid.*

The respect and courtesy which nations agree to pay to each other is perhaps never more strikingly displayed than in the commemoration of eventful periods, such as the Birthdays of their respective Sovereigns. Our Gracious Queen's was celebrated with the usual salutes, the hoisting of all the national Flags, the turn-out of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, and a Ball and Supper in the evening at the Banqueting Room. The French Corvette in the Roads paid all due honor to the occasion, by firing a Royal Salute and hoisting the British Union at each mast head. The compliment was returned as it ought to be at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff, where the tri-coloured flag floated parallel with the Union. Too much attention cannot be paid to this piece of national etiquette, as it will be in the recollection of most, that not long ago, considerable excitement was produced at the Mauritius, which might have led to serious consequences, had not timely explanations and concessions been made.—*Ibid.*

We have been favoured with the following melancholy account of the death of Dr. Parrock, from an authentic source, dated Bangalore, 24 h May.

An express was received by the Commissioner last night, announcing the melancholy death of Assist. Surgeon Parrock, Mysore Local Service, at Sheemoga. He had but just left Bangalore, after giving evidence at a Court Martial, to return to his duties. On Sunday the 22nd, Captain Canman and the deceased were together in the Verandah, when the latter went across to his tent, to get medicine for a sick Pankeeper; immediately as he entered the tent, a shot was heard, and a Dresser who was just outside, looked in and gave an alarm. Captain Canman rushed to the spot, and found the poor young gentleman dead on his face. A rifle lay on the opposite side of the tent, by which he had been shot through the heart, but how the discharge was occasioned, as no one was present, remains unexplained. The deceased was a great favorite with the Commissioner and others, for his kindness and readiness in the discharge of his duties.—*Ibid, May 28.*

BANGALORE, May 25.—Who that has lived a quarter of a century, but must remember with delight the happy "Fourth of June," the birth day of "George the good." None of the reminiscences of our early days minister more enjoyment to our riper years, than the delightful recollections of the 4th of June, "The King's Birth-day." In our school-boy-days, the King's Birth-day was of course a holiday, and was always looked forward to with great pleasure. For some weeks previous the providing materials for our bonfire, as we called it, was of no small moment.

Our store, which was placed by the wall at the end of the play ground, was most rigorously looked after; indeed, we had a hermetical sort of residence constructed inside the pile of firewood, where one or two of as often bivouacked through the summer nights to keep our property safe. The decoration of the playground and ball alley was another important piece of business; the boughs were generally procured, (by right of custom) from some neighbouring wood; the baker's cart was pressed into the service, and after night fall we set out, and were not long in loading the cart with the finest branches we could get hold of by the dim and uncertain light of a summer evening. This part of the work was always performed the night before the birth day. One night, we remember well, while we were all busy in the work of spoliation, some up in the trees, some below, and others at the cart, we were rather startled by the report of a musket in the very heart of our troop. We instantly made the best of our way through the wood, burst through the hedging, leaped the ditch, and "cut and ran before the wind," as hard as we were able to scamper. We might have saved ourselves the trouble, however, as it was only the game keeper of the district, an indulgent old fellow, who was merely trying whether we could stand fire or no. The morning of the 4th of June, the birth day of our then "beloved sovereign," saw us up with the sun, assembled in the play ground, and all ready for active service by four o'clock. The pile was erected close by the river side; a few immense roots, which had been washed down by the winter spates, forming the foundation of our labours, and a noble fir tree the centre. The day was spent with all the madcap revelry and boisterous noise due to the occasion, and night saw us wander home as black as sweeps with dirt and gunpowder, and as ready as a long day of youthful toil and labour could make us; in the words of Montgomery, to

"Stretch the tired limbs,
And lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed."

Yesterday we had a very different scene from this, here. The morning was most propitious, rather lowering and cloudy, with a pleasant breeze; sun rise saw the whole of the troops at the station paraded in review order, and a most brilliant appearance and effect they had. There was on the right the King's Hussars in their splendid costume, the rich dress Jacket, (blue richly laced,) surmounted by the hand-some scarlet pelisse, which, with the towering plumes worn on the head dress, has altogether a most commanding and soldier-like appearance. And when we add to this the splendid uniform and rich caparison of the horses, nothing can be more complete. Next to the King's Hussars was that fine young corps, the 2d European Light Infantry, now as efficient and well disciplined as any corps of the line. Then followed the native Corps viz., the 23d, 46th, and 52d Regiments of Native Infantry all in high order; and on the left was the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, smart and right soldier like. The R. Troop of Horse Artillery was in front of the whole, near the centre; the whole, under the command of our active and zealous Brigadier, Major General W. Sewell C. B. The one being formed, and a noble line it was, presenting a most interesting appearance, the infantry fired a *feu de joie*, and the artillery a royal salute, which was followed by three cheering hurrahs, loud and long, to the no small astonishment and amusement of some thousands of natives assembled to witness the scene, no many of them thought the Europeans had gone mad, and were making off. The troops marched past after

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wards in slow and quick time and then retired. Major General Hill commanding the division, and Cantonment Staff, together with numerous other spectators, were present; all of whom seemed highly gratified with the spectacle; and well they might, for it was truly a grand one.

The entertainment at the Public Rooms in the evening; viz. a ball and supper was a gay and mirthful scene. The rooms were as usual very neatly done up, and the attendance numerous and respectable; after ten o'clock there was a great influx of ladies. Two excellent bands were in attendance. The supper was all that could be wish; and the whole of the arrangements were excellent. After supper dancing was renewed and kept up with great spirit till between two and three o'clock, every one seeming to enjoy it, and the highest good humour prevailed.—*Ibid.*

Obstruction of the Law.—We have a letter from a correspondent in the Ganjam district: whose letter equally shews the lawless character of the hill people, and the oppression which they suffer from the petty myrmidons of Government:—

"A petty Zemindar near the Jaipoor Hills, to the northward of Vizagapatam, has recently got himself into a serious scrape, by endeavouring to obstruct the law from taking its course on some villains who lately murdered a *Sayer Darogah* and three of his peons stationed in the vicinity. Report says that this outrage occurred as follows. One of the peons was in attendance at a market in the neighbourhood, and after the usual fashion of these gentry, was levying contributions on all sides. In the course of his progress he came to a young woman and not satisfied with forcibly taking a portion of those commodities which she exposed for sale, requested other indulgences, which she declined granting, a scuffle ensued which terminated in the woman's disgrace. The peon was however instantly secured and hurried away to the hills by the woman's relatives, who there murdered him, and on other peons going out in search of their comrade on the following day, they met with the like fate The above circumstances having been brought to the notice of the police *Darogah* of the district he instituted an enquiry, but receiving a gentle hint from the above Zemindar, that he, had better stop proceedings, under pain of *following* the other parties; he wisely applied to the Military Assistant to the Government Agent, who forthwith repaired to the hills, and succeeded, I am told, in apprehending of the murderers. Great credit is due to this gentleman for his activity and readiness on the above occasion; for the Natives of the plain themselves, hesitate to go among the hill jungle, the climate of which is so exceedingly insalubrious.—*United Service Gazette, May 27.*

Captain George Elliot.—It is with great concern that we announce the decease, at Bellary on the 20th instant, of Captain George Elliot of the 5th L. C. and Military Paymaster in the Ceded Districts. We had heard three days since, from a brother officer of Captain Elliot's he was in a dangerous state, and at the time insensible, but little expected that it would be so soon our painful duty to make this melancholy announcement.—*Ibid.*

Cavalry Equipments.—We learn that Quarter Master Sergeant Markham of the 1st L. C. has submitted to Colonel James, Commanding that Regiment, a Valice, which is highly approved by all those who have seen it; and it is expected that the pattern will be transmitted to Army Head Quarters for the inspection of the Commander-in-Chief. Sergeant Markham's pattern Valice altho' sufficiently large to contain a trooper's necessaries, is we are informed, much less cumbrous and far neater in appearance than the one now in use. It weighs only one pound and thirteen ounces, whilst the other is nearly five pounds in weight. From its compact shape it sits very closely to the saddle and has comparatively no drag or sway upon the horse; thus is far less liable to produce sore back than the present one, which inconvenience has heretofore arisen in a great degree from that cause. The new pattern is also much less expensive than the one now in use, but we may here observe that it is only calculated, for the native Cavalry or Horse Artillery, as the European portion of that arm having more necessaries to carry, require a larger Valice.—*Ibid.*

H. M. 57th Regiment was reviewed on Thursday morning last, by *Major General* R. B. Fearon, C. B. Deputy Adjutant General H. M. Forces, whose arrival on the Parade Ground was announced by a Salute of 21 Guns.—*Herald, May 28.*

70th GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Seventh Day's Drawing, Thursday, the 26th May 1842.

No. 3510 Prize of 5,000 C. Rupees.
No. 3468 Prize of 4,000 C. Rupees.
Nos. 3692 and 3702 Prizes of 2,000 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 102 and 4027 Prizes of 400 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 531 3428 3494 and 4904 Prizes of 250 C. Rupees each.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

We certainly were a little surprised to read, in yesterday's *Englishman* an *Io Pæan*, wherein our cotemporary congratulates himself on the "whole tone of the public voice at home" being "precisely that which all our (the *Englishman's*) readers, are well aware, *we* (the *Englishman*) anticipated, and consequently the *base* notes rung by certain Indian papers are turned from with disgust." After this, not having received our own files, we of course, expected to see a magnificent array of articles, written in the most truculent spirit, about the blood thirsty, villanous Affghans, and the injured, innocent British exhorting the latter to commence at once the extermination of the former—what then was our further astonishment to see, instead of extracts from the *Times, Herald, Spectator, Examiner, &c.* in support of his assertion, a quotation from an obscure print, called the *Malta Times*, and another from *Le Siecle* - the print of all others to search for "true *English* feeling" in!

This latter paper breathes a kindred spirit with our "*pitching in* and *sarving out*" cotemporary, and suggests, in order to prevent the *English from being considered cowards*, that they should murder Dost Mahomed. This is a bright idea certainly. To be sure the force of these high authorities is somewhat broken by his admission of extracts of exactly the contrary character. In one, from the correspondent of the *Times*, "A Looker on," it is suggested, "that if Shah Soojah cannot maintain his throne by himself, he would be taught ere long to see his error in leaving his retirement; and perhaps, by some dexterous shuffle of the cards, and without loss of any honor, we might restore Dost Mahomed, having proved to him and the Asiatic world, that we command the destinies of our neighbours, either to punish or reward them, as their conduct merits or our objects require, and we might change the feelings of the *Affghans*, now so inveterate against us, into deep gratitude, by obtaining for him *Peshawer.*" And in another extract, most inadvertently and carelessly admitted by our cotemporary, it is said, that the French Press is "perplexed and confounded," that a "portion of the English Press regards the reverses of Cabul without any resentment against the treacherous *Affghans*, without any strong expression to redeem the tarnish cast on our military glory, without any other anxiety, save that of converting such a deplorable disaster into a source of accusation against an opposite party in politics. There is a mean-spiritedness in this, according to the French, which they cannot understand. But there *is also a love of truth,- a feeling for the weak and oppressed*, and an indifference to merely military glory, which strongly marks the English, and which the French cannot at all comprehend." And another extract begins with these words, "This is the greatest disaster that ever befell the arms of our country, and it has been suffered *in a bad cause —the cause of forcing a tyrannical, imbecile miscreant* ("the fine old cock" of the *Englishman*) *on an unwilling people.*"

We congratulate our cotemporary on such proofs of British participation in his views of the *Affghan* war; and we admire his attempts, however idle, to throw dust in the eyes of his readers, by confounding the efforts necessary to secure our supremacy in India itself, with the wretched and unjust policy, which has brought that supremacy in jeopardy.

Since the above was written, we have received a considerable portion of our English files. We have made numerous extracts, from the London journals, relating to the Affghanistan disasters. Our readers will now be able to judge whether all the Press and people of England have "turned away with disgust" from such sentiments as we have expressed. We shall remark upon these articles to-morrow.—*Hurkaru, May 24.*

One of the grounds upon which two of our Indian brethren half defend the conduct of the Affghans towards our people who have the misfortune to fall into their hands, is, that they are a patriotic and courageous race, exasperated to the highest degree by our inroad into their country, and having, according to their customs from time immemorial, a 'blood feud' against all and sundry of the *Feringhees*, on account of the deaths of those of their relations who have been slain in battle with us—or in attempt to plunder our baggage. In a word, they would represent them, like the Swiss and Tyrolese, as a harmless and simple race of mountain shepherds, becoming heroes and lions when their native land is attacked by the stranger. Our contemporaries perhaps do not know, that there is evidence on record, of the best kind, to show that no invasion of their country is required to rouse the sanguinary passions of the Affghans but that they are as remorseless cut-throats and plunderers when they are allies or mercenaries in other countries—and this even in the full pride and gratification of victory—as when they are according to the editorial *duo* defending their mountain homes, or—which much more frequently happens,—plundering the baggage or hunting the stragglers of the rear.

Here is the evidence we allude to. It is in Vol. III. of the Asiatic Researches, and from a paper entitled, 'An Account of the Battle of Paniput &c. (1761) by Casi Raja Pundit.'

'As the common soldiers among Durranies are stubborn and disobedient, notwithstanding the Shah's proclamation, they committed some irregularities in Shuja-ul-Dowlah's camp; the Shah, hearing of this, had two hundred of them seized upon, and having had their noses bored through with arrows, and strings passed through the holes, they were led in this condition, like camels, to Shuja-ul Dowlah, to be put to death or pardoned as he should think proper. He accordingly had them released; and from that time none of the Durrany soldiers made the least disturbance in Shuja ul-Dowlah's camp.'

This is their treatment of each other, the rude mountain discipline of their own country warfare, it will be said. Here is another extract, after the battle of Paniput:—

'Near forty thousand prisoners were taken alive; of which six or seven thousand took shelter in the camp of Shuja-ul-Dowlah, who posted his own people to protect them from the cruelty of the *Durranies*; but the unhappy prisoners, who fell in the hands of the latter, were most of them murdered in cold blood; the *Durranies* saying in jest, that, when they left their own country, their mothers, sisters, and wives desired that, whenever they should defeat the coutt, that they also might possess a *meal in meat* of coop. In this manner, thousands were destroyed, so that in the *Durrany* camp (with an exception of the Shah and his principal officers) every tent had heads piled up before the door of it.

'As soon as the battle was over, all the chief officers presented their Nezzurs of congratulation to the Shah; and his majesty, having taken a sight view of the field of battle, returned to his tent, as all the other commanders did to theirs, leaving the inferior officers and private soldiers to continue the plunder and pursuit, at their own discretion.

If for Ahmed Shah Doorany we put Akbar Khan, and so forth, we should perhaps, not be far off from a description of the recent massacre of our own troops. The *Hurkaru's* 'lambs' had probably, in the latter case, a special commission to kill the whole of the unbelievers, for the peculiar gratification of their wives and children.

The body of the Mahratta Chief, Biswas Row, had been found, and this is the Doorany notion of the treatment, even of the dead bodies of their enemies, with the manly remonstrance of the Mussulman Chiefs of Hindostan:—

'The Shah next day ordered Shuja-ul-Dowlah to send the body of Biswas Row for him to look at; which he accordingly did. The whole camp, great and small, were assembled round the Shah's tent to see it; and every one was in admiration of the beauty of his person; it was not disfigured by death, but looked rather like a person who sleeps: he had one wound with a sword on the back of his neck, and a slight one with an arrow over his left eye, but there was no blood discoverable on any part of his remaining cloths. Upon sight of this body, many of the *Durranis* assembled in a tumultuous manner, saying, 'this is the body of the king of the unbelievers; we will have it aried and stuffed to carry back to *Kabal.*' Accordingly it was carried to the quarter of Berkhordar Khan, and deposited near the tent of Mooty Lol, a *Kettery* by cast, who was his Dewan.

'As soon as Shuja-ul-Dowlah heard of this, he waited upon the Shah, and joined with the Grand Vizier, represented to his majesty, 'That enmity should be limited to the life of our enemy; and it is always the custom of Hindostan, that after a victory, the bodies of the chiefs of whatever race or tribe, are riaen up, that they receive their proper obsequies, according to the rules of their particular religion: such conduct, they said, does honour to the victors, but an opposite one disgraces them. Your majesty is only here for a time, but Shuja-ul-Dowlah, and the other Hindostany chiefs, are the fixed residents of this country, and may have future transactions with the Mahrattas, when their conduct on the present occasion will be remembered; therefore let the body be given up to them, that they may act as is customary here.'

Row Junkojee Scindia, a youthful Mahratta Chief, twenty years of age, had been taken prisoner, and the news of it reaching the ears of Ahmed Shah he sent his *nussuckchees* (executioners) to search the tents of the Durrany chief who had concealed him, who to avoid the effects of the Shah's anger or from a mistaken point of honour, killed and buried him before they arrived. The death of Ibrahim Khan Gardee, also another of the captured Mahratta chiefs, is thus related:—

'Ibrahim Khan Gardee had hiherto remained in Shuja-ul-Dowlah's camp, and it was his Excellency's intention to send him privately to Lucknow; but some Shah's people getting information of this, informed his majesty of it, who sent for his Excellency, and questioned him on the subject. He at first denied it, but at length the Shah, by dint of persuasion and flattery, got him to confess it. Immediately (as had been preconcerted) a great number of Durranies surrounded the Shah's tent, crying out, Ibrahim Khan is our greatest enemy, and has been the destroyer of multitudes of our tribe; give him up to us, let us know who is protector, that we may attack him. Sujah-ul-Dowlah put his hand upon his sword, and said 'here he is': and things were very near coming to extremity, when the Grand Vizier interfered, and taking Shuja-ul-Dowlah aside, he entreated him to consign Ibrahim Khan to his care for one week, promissing to restore him safe at the end of that time. The Navab expressed some apprehension of intended treachery; but the Grand Vizier swearing on the Koran that no harm should befal the prisoner, Shuja-ul-Dowlah sent for Ibrahim Khan, and delivered him into the Grand Vizier's hands.

'The Shah ordered him to be brought into his presence, and insultingly asked him, 'how a man of his courage come to be in such a condition?' He answered, 'that no man could command his destiny; that his master was killed, and himself wounded and a prisoner; but that if he survived and his majesty would employ him in his service, he was ready to shew the same zeal for him as he had done for the Mow. The Shah gave him back in charge to the Grand Vizier, where he was treated with the greatest cruelty; and, as it is said, they ordered prison to be applied to his wounds, so that he died the seventh day after,

We hope these extracts are sufficient even for the *Hurkaru* and the *Bombay Times*, and, before we conclude, we may remark, as to the feelings of 'the blood feud,' that though we know they always exist and are bitterly and remorselessly appeased on members of the family, or even clan, of the offending party, we have no proof that they are held as a point of honour against all individuals of the offender's nation, and we doubt, indeed, if they are so. The extracts we have given here will, we hope, convince the most incredulous that the Affghans of three generations ago were probably, as now, the most merciless and bloodthirsty race in Asia. —*Englishman, May 24.*

We find the following paragraph in the *Bombay Times*:—

'We observe it asserted by one or two of our contemporaries that we have no reason to speak of the testimony of the Home papers as any evidence of the merits of the question, or the estimate formed of them, inasmuch as they furnish nothing more than this—a return of the speculations supplied by the *Bengal Hurkaru* and *Bombay Times*, manufactured afresh to meet the English market. There is no little truth in the assertion, and there is much more compliment besides than is probably intended by those who make it. The Newspapers at home have the field of India Journalism before them, whence to choose, and when they exclusively select for their authorities those who at present form so inconsiderable a minority in their views of Affghan affairs, *the compliment is as high as can well be paid us.* We agree with our opponents that the Home papers return us little beyond the speculations we have sent home, dressed up in a new form; but it is no small thing for the credit of these to find that they are the only ones the British public are willing to endorse and circulate.'

It distresses us to deprive the *Bombay Times* of the satisfaction of fancying that *it* and the *Hurkaru* are really 'selected' by the home papers for their superiority, but we suspect that the clue which we shall furnish to that 'selection' will tend to such an unhappy result. The *London Times* is the first to disseminate news and opinions from India. The *London Times* is supplied *by express* and *exclusively* with a summary of news and *opinions* prepared *at* Bombay, and chiefly (to all appearance) from the *Bombay Times* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*,—no doubt with the most perfect honesty and impartiality.* The *London Times* adopts the opinions of its correspondent;—the rest of the London papers, with a few exceptions, borrow from tha *Times*,—and hence the *appearance* of a concurrence of opinion with our complacent Bombay friend and his Calcutta ally! Our paper and the others do not reach the *Times* office until after the Bombay-cum-*Hurkaru* has been promulgated; hence perhaps the reason why the voice of the people and the resolution of the Government, heard and adopted at a later moment, are so totally opposed to the ideas of the *nobile fratrum!*—*Ibid*

From all the information we had upon the subject, we were not disposed to think very seriously of the late disturbances in the Saugor district, which were of no greater magnitude, actually, than half a regiment might have coped with, though they had an air of greater importance given to them than they intrinsically merited, in consequence of the state of affairs in Affghanistan, which tended to give a factitious coloring to every little rising in whatever part of the country. But although the Saugor (or Boondela) disturbance was not really of a nature to require any great public fuss to be made about it—for a very slight, if prompt and vigorous, military measure would have settled it at once—yet as what we suspect to be local mismanagement, and even a sort of panic, augmented it into almost, in *opinion*, a rebellion, we trust that Government have taken some measures to enquire into the *performances* of the authorities on the spot, with a view to visiting them with displeasure should they be found to deserve it. We have suffered enough by incapable management in other quarters,—much that might have been avoided had there been, on Lord Auckland's part (and full two years ago) less finikin delicacy about displacing functionaries from high posts who were not showing fitnesss for the trust reposed in them,—and we hope the lesson will be taken, and that removals will hereafter be made, upon early indications of their advisability, and delay not be practised till the mischief is perpetrated. In this Saugor business, if we are rightly informed, there were an excitement and a bustle created which were quite complimentary and encouraging to the malcontents, as the *sensation* denoted a very high respect for their force and prowess. Guards were doubled, picquets posted, guns planted, and in short every measure taken which might indicate to the natives a state of alarm, as much at least as of necessary military precaution; and a story is told of one commandant who had made all preparations to send his family and property for safety into the fort—as though the cantonments were indefensible against such enemies! The consequence of this state of fidget was that the insurgents dared to come within ten miles of the place,—and we believe beards! the den-sheltered lion with impunity, though the fellows did not exceed a rabblery of five hundred! We learn too that a party of eighty sepoys, under a European officer, were close to this body, but as we have not heard that any attack was made upon them, we presume the commander of the detachment was ignorant of their proximity,—a want of information which, however, should be inquired into. Strange to relate too, a party of the 2d Irregular Cavalry got within a few hundred yards of a body of the insurgents, and yet did not attack them—a forbearance for which there may, indeed, be justifying reasons, but we think it behoves the Government to enquire *what* those reasons were. We cannot credit the apparently futile one which rumour has conveyed to us, namely, that before the detachment (consisting of less than a hundred and fifty men) could be formed into line for charging, the enemy had disappeared; but the very flying about of such rumours evinces the necessity for the truth's being officially brought to light. In this particular case the non-attack was the more vexatious, because a party of the Boondelas had previously surprised and cut up some three or four men of the Irregulars, in whose clothes and appointments some of the murdering rascals were seen to be accoutred,—a sight which caused the comrades of the slain Suwars to be most anxious for the attack. Certainly it is, not requiring too much, to require that their commandant should be called upon to explain this reported difficulty about getting into line. In one way and another these experiences of impunity so emboldened the malcontents that they stopped the dawks, and actually wrote in to certain Saugor shroffs, that if money were not sent to them they would come and take it; and they crowned their bravado with a practical amplification that they were in earnest, by stopping some coolies who were taking a supply of brandy to some one, and drinking the brandy—perhaps to his health, or their own success! After the arrival of the Sepree Contingent, matters, as our readers know, changed; and by this time, no doubt, the affair is disposed of, which we assert it might have been done effectually before it was three days old, had proper information been united with sagacious vigor. Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, had proceeded to the scene of action; and his abilities will soon restore the peace of the country, though, we agree with the correspondent in Monday's paper, that its permanent peace will not be secured so long as those petty jagheers continue to be held by the small Boondelar chiefs.—*Ibid.*

We spoke exultingly, and justly so, on Monday, of the fine tone and feeling which are animating our countrymen at home, with reference to the measures to be taken for the maintenance of the national character in regard to the Affghans, and as connected with their villainous conduct to our betrayed troops; and we noticed how opposite such a tone and feeling were to those trumpeted forth and expressed by certain Indian Journalists. The *Hurkaru* affects to understand us as alleging that the whole home feeling, *in respect to the original policy of the war*, is in favor of it, though every one knows that upon *that* question there is a strong party difference of opinion, and that *so far* we concur with the Auckland party! No, what we exult in is the fact of party differences, on this score, not being allowed to cause any difference on the question—is England to retrieve her position, and demonstrate to the world how impossible (humanly speaking) it is to dislodge her from it, and how vain and fleeting must be the hope which any enemy can entertain, that treachery to her, and the murder of her ministers, and the massacre of her people, will not be steruly avenged, though for a little while the criminals may calculate on impunity. Does the *Hurkaru* find that the press and the people at home are taking up his mawkish, nasty, twang of palliation, or idle hypotheses, concerning Akbar Khan, or are drawing forth precedents for his infernal treachery, from the records of murder and treason in ancient English and Scottish history; or are laboring at justification of him by reference to the manners and customs of his race, and blood feuds, and all such stupid, and worse than stupid, reasoning! Let him say that he did not palliate, that he did not justify, that he did not defend; that he only doubted (forsooth!) in the absence of proof. His doubts were, in the circumstances, essentially palliations and defences. They were utterly groundless doubts, and they were urged in such a manner as to palliate the offences, even supposing them perpetrated. All who have read what he has written must be aware of this. It is the impression made upon the public mind, and a *right* impression too; and vain will now be his efforts to clear himself from a charge upon which the public voice has fairly and righteously pronounced his condemnation.—Ibid.

Our struggles in Affghanistan and China appear to have been subjects of no common interest in our native country. The disgust which the unnatural strictures of the English Conservative (?) Press, both Metropo-

* As a proof of the impartiality of the compiler of the news, we may mention that in the *London Times* of March 10th, we find Captain Gray's narrative 'which the *Englishman*, exclusively published given as 'from the *Hurkaru* of January the 3d'—a paper that never published the Narrative at all!

to excite, is, in a great degree, changed into a feeling litan and Provincial, upon the said to pics, are calculated of contemptuous derision by the dreaming dotage which characterizes them. Choosing to forget, or never having understood the reasons which dictated, the policy of marching on Affghanistan and sending an expedition to the coasts of China, the lying or ignorant conductors of these Journals, in their eagerness to blacken the reputation of the late government, represent the English authorities as squandering the blood and treasures of the Empire in a senseless attempt to substitute an imbecile tyrant in place of the amiable Dost Mahomed. In China, it seems, that misfortune is sure to ultimately attend the British arms, as a punishment for attempting "to force poison upon the celestials, at the point of the bayonet."

The last of these base and baseless imputations we thought had been long since annihiliated; but we did not remember that a good stout brazen lie is possessed of invincible vitality, and is, in fact, as far as any thing human can be, an immortal creation. As to the first, the wisdom and necessity of the march beyond the Indus has never before been disputed, except by those whose judgments were warped by party prejudice and rancour.

Let us briefly re-state the origin of the two expeditions. In China, the celestials, not content with making laws and enforcing them, against the introduction of opium into the country, and punishing the parties found guilty of evading those laws, which they had clear and undisputed right to do, chose to seize every English citizen within their reach, connected or unconnected with the ill it traffic; and to retain him as a hostage, till every ounce of opium in the celestials' waters was given up! And they further claimed the right (and to the shame of the good old Tory East India Company, were upon one occasion, allowed to exercise it) of demanding the life of some Englishman or other, if a Chinese had been killed by any of the nation, whether they could identify the culprit or not! If these, and other outrages did not loudly call (and that the English Government was sufficiently long suffering, must be universally admitted) for vengeance, or if any like the term better, retribution, none ever did. Thus much for the Chinese dispute.

With regard to the invasion of Affghanistan, who does not remember the siege of Herat by the Persians, the insult to our Ambassador by that Monarch, the Russian advance upon Khiva, and the plottings of Dost Mahomed and the Affghan Chiefs? Other facts might be cited; most however, in this country are familiar with them: but who was there senseless or bold enough to breathe a syllable of censure when the intelligence reached home that the bold policy pursued by Lord Auckland had dissipated the thickening danger as by magic—that upon the mere news of the approach of the English troops, the Persian slunk back to his capital, and Russia withdrew her closing grasp on Khiva! The success which followed were the mere accidents of that policy. If the British troops had been momentarily foiled before Ghuznee, and other places assailed by them, the wisdom that dictated ther march would not have been less apparent, nor their ultimate success less certain. The career of the English in the great mission of civilizing and christianizing India, is not a mere race for the achievement of military laurels, but is a task, during the accomplishment of which, reverses in the field, feeble councils in the Cabinet, are, and have ever been, inevitable. Thousands and tens of thousands of gallant spirits are doomed, ere the goal is attained, to perish by the sword, pestilence, disease, and famine; yet their progress cannot be checked, and the empire they are founding, consolidates itself each day we breathe. In no part of British India proper—that is, where the British rule has been felt, and the inhabitants have had time to contrast the security enjoyed under it with the iron vassalage in which they were held by the native princes—has there been any serious revolt!

This fact speaks volumes; and if, in self-defence, Affghanistan must be added to the British dominions in the East (although we think the time for that is scarcely yet arrived) the Affghans will speedily discover the difference between the settled rule of the English, and the rapine and violence of the native Chiefs; and the population occupying what some in their simplicity call the gate of India, will exhibit the same readiness to defend British rule, and their own interests, as the Sepoy troops, whose fidelity has been so conspicuous throughout the war, and which has been sealed with their blood.

Napier somewhere remarks in his celebrated history, that "the slightest loss or check the British arms sustained in the Peninsular war, was exaggerated into overwhelming calamity and defeat, by a lying and ignorant press at home, and that even General Officers were found senseless or base enough to swell the stupid clamour, by representing the expulsion of Wellington from Spain as a mere question of time." It was this unscrupulous journalism, which depicted to the public eye the necessary retreat upon Corunna as an overwhelming calamity, and represented the ever-famous retreat to Torres Vedras, as the commencement of a final evacuation of the Peninsula. The British soldier must be content to edpure all this; to have his reverses magnified, and his victories undervalued. In this course to conquest, he must ever count upon being accompanied by malice and malevolence, and followed by death. But he, in the words of Sir W. Macnaghten, "puts his trust in the God of battles," of whom his unflinching devotion and courage are the instruments to prepare the path of the unarmed conqueror, and before whom the degrading pollution of heathenism, of India, and China are destined to pass away for ever.—Athenæum, May 26.

European Intelligence.

RUSSIA AND ASIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg announce, that the commercial relations of Russia with Asiatic states have never been so favourable as during the past year. Orenberg may be regarded as the centre of these communications. The principal reason for this amelioration is to be found in the well-established security of the routes leading to either Asia and Central Asia, and in the peaceable relations of the people among themselves, more especially the Jaschkentes, Buchares, and Kergises. Last year 120,000 tons of goods were seen in our Asiatic markets from Bucharia alone. No person remembers having seen so large a quantity before. All the goods have not been sold, they remain warehoused. Their value is estimated at 200,000 roubles. The inhabitants of Khiva were more fortunate, they sold all theirs. In 1841, goods to the value of 1,290,590 silver roubles were exported to Russia; Russian goods for Bucharia and Khiva were exported to the value of 74,438 roubles. Trade with the Kirgises has not been less advantageous. A great number of Kirgises arrive at Orenberg. The commerce with them has been greater this year, especially in sheep, which has doubled.

MISCELLANEA.

Breach of Promise of Marriage—Damages £400.—At the Maidstone Assizes on Friday an action was brought by Neame against Ellis, to recover compensation for a breach of promise of marriage. The damages were laid at £5,000. Mr. Thesiger said the plaintiff was a young lady of the name of Julia Neame, twenty-six years old. She was the daughter of a gentleman living on his property near Margate, and was one of eight children, and at the time of the intimacy with the defendant, the plaintiff and her sister were on a visit to their brother in London, where they were introduced to the defendant, who was the son of a gentleman of fortune living at Greenhithe, and who at this time was employed in the house of a merchant in London. This was in June, 1840, and after a short acquaintance the defendant wrote to the plaintiff and made her an offer of marriage, and he was received as an accepted suitor by the family, and continued to correspond with the plaintiff until the month of August in the following year, when the defendant addressed a letter to the plaintiff, in which he declared it to be impossible that he should fulfil his promise, and he assigned as a reason for it, that his father was entirely opposed to the match, and that he could not disobey him. The counsel said he should show that this was a mere pretence on the part of the defendant, for it would be shown to the jury that the father of the defendant was aware of the intercourse that was taking place between his son and the plaintiff, and he had not offered any opposition to the marriage. It would appear that the defendant, who had made his filial duty the pretended ground for breaking the engagement with the plaintiff, paid so much regard to it in his subsequent proceedings, that he took another lady, Miss Watkins, from his father's to London, and they were there clandestinely married, and he then sent to his father to ask his forgiveness for the step he had taken. The counsel then called witnesses in support of his statement.—Several letters were put in and read.—The first was dated in June, 1840, shortly after the plaintiff had returned home from London, in which the defendant offered himself "as a candidate for the hand and affections of one Julia Neame," and prayed the plaintiff to intercede for him with that person; and also said that he flattered himself he was not disagreeable to the lady, and that he hoped he should be successful in his suit. The letter concluded in the following manner:—"Be merciful, excuse bad writing, and do not criticise." In another letter, dated October, 1840, the defendant told the plaintiff that he found his father in a pretty good humour, owing, as he supposed, to his having been thrown out of his chaise and hurting his arm. He, however, said, that he had broached the subject nearest to their hearts, and that he had talked about it with his father till 12 o'clock at night. The letter concluded by stating that, "unless it blew great guns and rained pitchforks," he would see plaintiff on the following Sunday. In a third letter the defendant described his situation while writing it as "bachelor sitting by the fire—dog and cat looking at one another—Tom going to bed with his wife, and I to sleep and dream of anticipated pleasure." The reading of these portions of the letters caused a good deal of amusement in the court.—Mr. Platt then addressed the jury at considerable length, on behalf of the defendant.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, £400.

The late Major General Elphinstone, C. B.—This gallant officer was the second son of the late Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, and grandson of Charles, tenth Baron Elphinstone, and cousin to the present peer. He distinguished himself at Waterloo, and many of the Peninsular engagements, and his commission as major-general was dated 10th Jan., 1837. He was on the eve of resigning his command, and returning home, having been succeeded by Major-General Grey. General Elphinstone was in his 60th year.

Clerkenwell.

"For aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love did run smooth."

A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Miss Adeline Murdison, a genteel-looking young woman, residing in Greville-street, Hatton-garden, was summoned by Mr. Henry Pulsford, whose appearance was by no means prepossessing, to show cause why she detained several articles of furniture, which he claimed as his property. From the statement of the complainant, who looked rather sheepish whilst telling his story, it appeared that the parties had long interchanged mutual vows of fidelity, and that the wedding had been fixed to take place on Sunday, the 27th of February, in contemplation of which, and in order, as the complainant said, to "make a start in life," he had purchased a few articles of furniture, which he had consigned to the care of Adeline, until the arrival of the happy day: "but," said the love lorn swain, tremulously "she altered her mind." Mr. Paynter, the sitting magistrate: Then you mean to say that she will neither marry you nor give back your furniture. Is that it? Complainant, apparently "more in sorrow than in anger," stammered out an affirmative. M. Paynter; Have the banns been published? Complainant: O yes, sir, we have been asked out. Mr. Paynter: Then you can be married at any time? Complainant (eagerly): Yes, sir; and I am ready to keep my word (a laugh). Mr. Paynter (to the defendant): Well, Miss Murdison, why do you retain this young gentleman's furniture? You must either marry him, or give up to him his furniture again. Miss Murdison: O dear no, sir: I have several witnesses to prove that they were a gift from him. Here half a dozen young ladies immediately pressed forward, and were about to take the witness box by storm, so anxious did they appear to be to annihilate by their combined testimony the luckless complainant; but Mr. Paynter observed that, supposing it were a gift, it was evidently in contemplation of a marriage; which it appeared had been broken off by the defendant's want of faith. Miss Murdison: O dear no, sir, I kept my word down to the Sunday but he never came near to perform his promise. Complainant (looking tenderly at his "ladye-love")—But I am quite ready to keep my word now (a laugh). Mr. Paynter: There (to Miss M.) you hear what he says; will you marry him or give him back his furniture? You must do one or the other. Adeline (hesitatingly, as if she did not wish yet to throw a chance of a prize in the lottery of matrimony)—Well, sir, I—(here, for the first time, she gave a look at her *inamorato*, and then gave a start)—O, then, sir, I will give up the furniture! It was only on the Friday that he gave me a blow; he did, indeed, sir. Complainant (vehemently): Why, there were no less than five of them got about me and mobbed me (renewed laughter). Mr. Paynter ordered that the furniture should be given up, and told Adeline he would not make her pay the costs, for which she curte-yed her thanks, and quitted the court with her attendant train of damsels, apparently quite resigned to the loss of a lover, who certainly had no great external attractions to recommend him to the good graces of a pretty girl like Adeline; but there is no accounting for a lady's taste, particularly in love matters.

Statistics of Matrimony.—If there is one thing which more than another is alarming, it is the state of the business of marriage among the middle classes. A Berwickshire farmer assured a fellow traveller once, that about him there was not one farmer in a dozen married—he seemed inclined to say not one in twenty; and he added, for himself—"I've often thought if I were free I'd never marry." Men in the clubs say in their wickedness, even if they get a small fortune with a wife, they gain nothing. Farmers of the new school say a wife is too expensive, and a housekeeper does just as well. Two shrewd and observant ladies, themselves single and forty, say that in their sphere—that of the highest of the middle class, and including the lower aristocracy—the proportion of ladies who get husbands is one in three. A married lady took a pencil and jotted down the number of married and unmarried ladies among her own immediate connections who occurred to her in a few minutes, and the numbers were in all 83—of married 35. The connections of this Scotch gentlewomen are professional men, manufacturers, and lairds. Of the 35 married ladies, six only had got no money, and yet got husbands. Of 83 gentlewomen, only six! Of the unmarried ladies 17 were without fortunes; 31 had, and yet they got no mates. Out of the six penniless ladies who married, one had great personal attractions, and was united to a worn-out rake; another married a mechanic; a third accepted a rich eccentric stranger at a week's notice; a fourth was married by her mother to a lad much younger than herself; the remaining two were wooed and won by an advocate and a laird. Four of the six married their inferiors in birth. Of the five gentlemen out of the six husbands, four were very ugly fellows. The mechanic and one of the gentlemen were tolerably good-looking. But one of these penniless ladies were plain—the rest were handsome.—*Blackwood.*

Take Care of your Baggage.—A friend of ours on landing from a steam-boat the other day, gave his wife in charge of a stranger, and has not since heard of her.—*American Paper.*

In the anatomy school at Oxford, among other curiosities, they show the skeleton of a women who had ten husbands, and was hanged at the age of thirty-six for the murder of four of them.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.